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Volume 5 Number 5

Incidence of Illegitimacy in the U.S.

Trend in AFDC Recipients, 1961-65

Senior Citizens Month
Research Studies on the Aged

U.S.
DEPARTMENT
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The Incidence of Illegitimacy in the United States

ARTHUR A. CAMPBELL* and JAMES D. COWHIG**

Rising rates of illegitimacy in the United States have received widespread notice. At the same time there is considerable public concern as to the nature and extent of the problem. Recognizing that this is an important area for both action and research, various studies and analyses related to illegitimacy are under way in the Welfare Administration and in other parts of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. A basic part of such activity involves a scrutiny of the dimensions of the problem, as revealed by available statistics on levels and trends in illegitimate births in this country.

Some Limitations of the Data

Estimates of the number of illegitimate births in the United States are based on information entered on birth certificates of States that require the reporting of the child's legitimacy status. However, these data are incomplete and not entirely comparable. For example, States use varying definitions of the term "illegitimacy." In some States, a birth is defined as illegitimate if the mother reports herself as not currently married. The birth certificate in a few of these States asks only whether the mother is married. If she is married, the child is assumed to be legitimate. In other States a birth is defined as illegitimate if a child is conceived "out of wedlock" either to an unmarried woman or to a married woman by a man other than her husband. In all reporting States, a child born to a widowed or divorced woman is considered legitimate if conception occurred while the mother and her husband were still living together.

Not all States require the reporting of legitimacy status on the birth certificate. In 1965, such reporting was required in 34 States and the District of Columbia which accounted for approximately 7 out of 10 of all illegitimate births. The total number of illegitimate births in the entire United States is an estimate based on data from those areas.

The reporting situation was much better three decades ago. In 1938, for example, 44 States and the District of Columbia required legitimacy status on the birth certificate. Thus, the number of States requesting such information has declined over the past 25 years because of concern for the protection of children.

A crucial and unsolved problem in the investigation of statistics on illegitimacy is the extent of misreporting in the States that do record illegitimate births. Many women undoubtedly succeed in reporting their illegitimate children as legitimate, but the extent of such misreporting is unknown. Also, it cannot be assumed that the relative degree of misreporting has been constant over time or that it has been the same for different segments of the population. For example, it is apparent that more advantaged sectors of the population have greater social and economic resources available to them that they may use to underreport the incidence of illegitimate births. However, it seems likely that the reporting of illegitimacy has improved over time, partly because the reporting of all births has improved. Also, the proportion of births occurring in hospitals has greatly increased, and it is probably more difficult to misreport an illegitimate birth in a hospital than at home. These factors

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may play a part in the rising rates of known illegitimacy and may particularly affect data for lower socioeconomic groups, since this population segment would have been least likely, at an earlier date, to receive medical and hospital care for childbirth.

In spite of the above-mentioned limitations regarding the accuracy of figures on illegitimacy, available data, as shown in the accompanying tables, do permit some general statements about trends and differentials in out-of-wedlock births in the United States.

Table I. Estimated Number of Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women 15-44 Years Old by Color and Age: United States, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965

Color and age	Rate per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44			
	1965	1960	1950	1940
Total (15-44 years)[1]	23.4	21.8	14.1	7.1
15-19 years	16.7	15.7	12.6	7.4
20-24 years	38.8	40.3	21.3	9.5
25-29 years	50.4	42.0	19.9	7.2
30-34 years	37.1	27.5	13.3	5.1
35-39 years	17.0	13.9	7.2	3.4
40-44 years[2]	4.4	3.6	2.0	1.2
White (15-44 years)[1]	11.6	9.3	6.1	3.6
15-19 years	7.9	6.7	5.1	3.3
20-24 years	22.2	18.6	10.0	5.7
25-29 years	24.3	17.6	8.7	4.0
30-34 years	16.6	10.6	5.9	2.5
35-39 years	4.9	3.9	3.2	1.7
40-44 years[2]			0.9	0.7
Nonwhite (15-44 years)[1]	97.7	98.8	71.2	35.6
15-19 years	75.9	78.8	68.5	42.5
20-24 years	152.6	160.7	105.4	46.1
25-29 years	164.7	169.0	94.2	32.5
30-34 years	137.8	104.9	63.5	23.4
35-39 years	39.0	35.0	31.3	13.2
40-44 years[2]			8.7	5.0

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. 1, "Natality," 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965.(to be published this year)

[1] Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother, to women 15-44.
[2] Rates computed by relating births to mothers aged 40 and over to women aged 40-44.

Table II. Estimated Number of Illegitimate Births and Ratio of Illegitimate Births to Total Births, by Color: United States, 1940-1965

Year	Number			Ratio per 1,000 births		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
1965	291,200	123,700	167,500	77.4	39.6	263.2
1964	275,700	114,300	161,300	68.5	33.9	245.0
1963[1]	259,400	102,200	150,700	63.3	30.7	235.9
1962[1]	245,100	92,600	146,700	58.8	27.3	228.7
1961	240,200	91,100	149,100	56.3	25.3	223.4
1960	224,300	82,500	141,800	52.7	22.9	215.8
1959	220,600	79,600	141,100	52.0	22.1	218.0
1958	208,700	74,600	134,100	49.6	20.9	212.3
1957	201,700	70,800	130,900	47.4	19.6	206.7
1956	193,500	67,500	126,000	46.5	19.0	204.0
1955	183,300	64,200	119,200	45.3	18.6	202.4
1954	176,600	62,700	113,900	44.0	18.2	198.5
1953	160,800	56,600	104,200	41.2	16.9	191.1
1952	150,300	54,100	96,200	39.1	16.3	183.4
1951	146,500	52,600	93,900	39.1	16.3	182.8
1950	141,600	53,500	88,100	39.8	17.5	179.6
1949	133,200	53,500	79,700	37.4	17.3	167.5
1948	129,700	54,800	74,900	36.7	17.8	164.7
1947	131,900	60,500	71,500	35.7	18.5	168.0
1946	125,200	61,400	63,800	38.1	21.1	170.1
1945	117,400	56,400	60,900	42.9	23.6	179.3
1944	105,200	49,600	55,600	37.6	20.2	163.4
1943	98,100	42,800	55,400	33.4	16.5	162.8
1942	96,500	42,000	54,500	34.3	16.9	169.2
1941	95,700	41,900	53,800	38.1	19.0	174.5
1940	89,500	40,300	49,200	37.9	19.5	168.3

Source: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1965, Vol. 1, "Natality," Table 1-25. (to be published this year)

[1] Figures for white and nonwhite births in 1962 and 1963 exclude data for New Jersey because the reporting of color was not required on birth certificates for a major portion of these two years.

Trends in Illegitimacy

Between 1940 and 1965, there was a substantial rise in all measures of illegitimacy, as the following figures show:

	1940	1957	1965
Number of illegitimate births	89,500	201,700	291,200
Illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years old (illegitimacy rate)	7.1	20.9	23.4
Illegitimate births per 1,000 births (illegitimacy ratio)	37.9	47.4	77.4

The illegitimacy rate, referred to above, is defined as the estimated rate of out-of-wedlock births per 1,000 unmarried women in the United States between the ages of 15 and 44 years. The illegitimacy ratio refers to the estimated proportion of illegitimate live births compared to all live births reported in a given year.

The upward trend in out-of-wedlock births can be divided into two distinct phases. During the first and longest phase (1940-1957), the illegitimacy rate rose rapidly, but the number of unmarried women between the ages of 15 and 44 years declined from 12.5 million to 9.6 million. In other words, during this 17-year period, the rise in the number of illegitimate births was due entirely to a rise in the illegitimacy rate.

During the second phase (1957-1965), the rate of illegitimacy rose very slowly (a little over 1 percent per year, compared with over 6 percent per year during the preceding phase), but the number of unmarried women in the 15-44 year age bracket increased rapidly: from 9.6 million to 12.5 million. In other words, during 1957-1965, the number of illegitimate births increased largely because the number of unmarried women increased.

The recent rise in the number of unmarried women is due to the exceptionally high birth rate in the early postwar period. For example, those born in the postwar birth peak years have now reached childbearing age and have greatly increased the number of women in the 15-19 age group. Since most of the women in this age group are single, the number of unmarried women has been substantially increased.

Future increases in the number of unmarried women will very likely affect the number of illegitimate births. If the illegitimacy rate remains constant at the 1965 level and if the proportion unmarried at each age also remains constant, the annual number of illegitimate births could be expected to rise from 291,200 in 1965 to 403,000 in 1980. This rise would be due entirely to increasing numbers of unmarried women, not to an increased rate of out-of-wedlock births.

This anticipated rise in numbers of illegitimate births will prove to be wrong if the assumptions underlying it are invalid. If the illegitimacy rate declines, as it may if the control of premarital conception becomes more effective than it is now, the annual number of illegitimate births will be less than predicted for 1980.

Differences in Illegitimacy Between White and Nonwhite Women

The trends for the period 1940-65 are approximately the same for both white and nonwhite illegitimate births (Tables I & II). Both groups experienced a rise in the rate of illegitimacy between 1940 and 1957, and both have had increasing numbers of unmarried women of reproductive age since

1957. There are, however, some differences between the two groups.

One notable difference is the decline in illegitimacy rates for young nonwhite women since 1957 and the continued rise for white women at these ages. Between 1957 and 1965, the illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women 15-19 years old declined from 81.4 per 1,000 to 75.9. In the same period, the rate for white women at these ages increased from 6.4 to 7.9.

As these figures indicate, the difference between illegitimacy rates for the white and nonwhite populations is quite large. The illegitimacy rate for nonwhite women in 1965 (97.7 births per 1,000 unmarried women 15-44 years old) was 8 times higher than the comparable rate for white unmarried women (11.6).

Part of this differential, however, is due to the fact that a higher proportion of nonwhite women have more than one illegitimate birth. Consequently, the white-nonwhite differential is not as great in terms of the proportions of women who ever have an illegitimate child. This differential can be estimated by considering the illegitimacy rate for *first* illegitimate births, that is the proportion of women who bear an illegitimate child for the first time in any given year. In 1965, the rate for first illegitimate births was 44.5 per 1,000 unmarried nonwhite women 15-44 years of age, and 7.8 per 1,000 comparable white women. Using this comparison, the nonwhite rate is not quite 6 times as high as the white rate, rather than 8 times as high.

Another factor that helps to account for the wide white-nonwhite differences in illegitimacy rates is the difference between the two groups in the proportion who marry after a premarital conception occurs. When a white unmarried woman becomes pregnant, she is much more likely to marry before the child is born than is a nonwhite. This finding is based on a study of premarital pregnancies in Detroit.[1] If the patterns found in that city are typical of patterns in other parts of the United States, then the white-nonwhite difference in the proportion of unmarried women who become pregnant before marriage is probably well below the six-to-one differential for first illegitimate births.

Another factor associated with the color difference in illegitimacy rates for white and nonwhite women is socioeconomic status. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to analyze white-nonwhite differentials within comparable status groups because of the lack of information about socioeconomic status on the birth certificate.

Comparison Between Age Groups

The highest illegitimacy rates in 1965, as shown in Table 1, are in the 25-29 year age group (50.4 per 1,000). The next highest rates are for those between ages 20 and 24 years (38.8 per 1,000) and those between 30 and 34 years (37.1 per 1,000).

The rate of 17.7 per 1,000 single girls aged 15-19 is only one-third the rate found for unmarried women between the ages of 25 and 29. Between 1960 and 1965, the illegitimacy rate for the two youngest age groups increased only slightly (for 15-19 year olds) or actually declined (for 20-24 year olds) whereas rates increased substantially among unmarried women 25 to 34 years old. In 1965, fewer than 2 percent of all unmarried girls 15 to 19 years old gave birth to an illegitimate child--less than 1 percent of the white girls in this age group and 8 percent of the nonwhite girls.

Factors Behind the Rising Illegitimacy Rate

As noted earlier, the incidence of estimated illegitimate births has risen since 1940. Some of this rise may be due to greater improvement in the registration of illegitimate births than in the registration of legitimate births. The rise in the proportion of births in hospitals may make

[1] *William F. Pratt, "Premarital Pregnancy in a Metropolitan Community," paper presented at the 1965 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America.*

it more difficult to conceal an illegitimate birth than was formerly the case. However, only a small part of the upward trend in illegitimacy is likely to be due to improved reporting.

In view of what has happened to age at marriage and patterns of family growth in the United States since 1940, the rise in illegitimacy is baffling. Throughout the late 1940's and the 1950's, couples married at progressively younger ages and had their first births relatively early in marriage. The proportion married increased substantially at ages 20-24 and 25-29. Economic conditions seemed to make it easier than ever before for couples to marry and start their families at relatively young ages. Under such circumstances, it would seem reasonable to believe that premarital pregnancies would more frequently lead to marriage before the birth of the child than was the case in the 1930's, and that the proportion of women having children before marriage would decline. But this has not happened. Further research is needed to explore more thoroughly the complex factors that are probably associated with these statistical trends and differentials in the incidence of out-of-wedlock births in this country.

SUMMARY

The incidence of illegitimacy in this country has risen from less than 1 percent of unmarried women per year in 1940 to over 2 percent of such women in 1965. Although figures are incomplete and misreporting biases are likely to exist, a clear upward trend has taken place. The strongest upward movement occurred between 1940 and 1957; since that time there has been a relatively slight increase in illegitimacy rates. Even if these rates remain the same, or even decrease over the next 25 years, the *numbers* of illegitimate children born each year are likely to increase. This prediction is chiefly based on the fact that, owing to the high overall birth rates between 1940 and 1957, there are far more women of child-bearing age in the population today, and this will continue to be the case for at least the next 25 years.

The illegitimacy rate for unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19 is lower than for unmarried women in the older age brackets, especially for those between ages 25 and 29. Moreover, rates for these older women have increased more rapidly over the past 25 years than those for the younger girls.

National data are not available to help explain the reasons for changes in illegitimacy rates. Causes for these rates and their changes are complex and interrelated with a number of medical, economic, social and psychological factors. Further analysis of these factors is currently under way in the WelfareAdministration, along with a number of research and action projects related to illegitimacy and its associated problems.

Trend in Number of AFDC Recipients, 1961-65[1]

JOHN M. LYNCH*

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children program continued to grow during the half decade 1961-65. AFDC families increased from 815,000 in January 1961 to 1,069,000 in December 1965. Child recipients in these families increased from 2,406,000 to 3,358,000 and adult recipients from 712,000 to 1,099,000. For the reasons discussed below, this continued growth in AFDC is not surprising even though it occurred coincidentally with an uninterrupted expansion of the Nation's economy within this period and a reduction of the national unemployment rate to its lowest point since mid-1957. Despite these great economic achievements, which have produced an unparalleled overall level of prosperity, a sizable segment of our population continues to live in poverty.

As of 1964, the total number of individuals living at poverty levels, exclusive of those in institutions, was estimated at 34 million.[2] About 24 million of these individuals were in families that included children under age 18, with the children themselves numbering nearly 15 million. More than six million of the poor were in families with female heads that included nearly four and a half million children under 18 years of age. On the average, families headed by women and including children have long occupied the bottom rung of the income ladder. Families headed by women account, of course, for the great bulk of the AFDC caseload and will continue to do so.

In overall terms, the 4,457,000 children and adults who received AFDC in December 1965 represented less than a fifth of the estimated 24 million poor in families with children under age 18 in 1964. Since the AFDC caseload has a fairly high turnover rate, with a median length of time on assistance for all types of AFDC families combined of slightly more than two years, a considerably larger number of recipients are aided at some time during any year than receive assistance in any single month. Even on an annual basis, however, the ratio of AFDC recipients to the estimated poor in families with children under age 18 would not greatly exceed one-fourth.

Limited Effect of Increased Employment on AFDC

Contraction of the overall unemployment rate cannot be expected to be reflected directly or proportionately in the AFDC caseload for a number of reasons. One of every seven AFDC mothers is in fact employed part or full time and some older AFDC children and some incapacitated fathers have small amounts of earnings. On the average, however, AFDC parents are at the bottom of the scale in education, skills, and employability, and their earnings, actual or potential, are in proportion. In the light of present circumstances, and of those of the predictable future, the overwhelming proportion of AFDC recipients must be considered unemployable. For virtually all the children,

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[1] *Published public assistance recipient counts for the period discussed in this article included recipients of money payments and those who received assistance only in the form of medical vendor payments in their behalf. Beginning with data for October 1966, published recipient counts have been limited to money payment recipients in order to eliminate erratic fluctuations that result from the inclusion of recipients of medical vendor payments only.*

[2] Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

this is axiomatic. Most adult AFDC recipients are unemployable because they are needed in the home to care for their children, or because they have no marketable skills, no work is available within the range of their existing skills or their geographical location, or they are physically or mentally unable to work. The reduction in unemployment that has occurred has been concentrated in occupations requiring higher skills, and this trend is expected to continue. For this reason, and because of the fact that only a relatively small proportion of the total caseload is eligible for AFDC on the basis of a parent's unemployment, the relationship between changes in the overall unemployment rate and changes in the AFDC caseload must be expected to continue to be limited. It is also true, however, that the main reason for closing AFDC cases is either employment or increased earnings of a family member. In relation to the total AFDC caseload, these reasons account for a third of all closings, and in the unemployed-parent segment, for about two-thirds.

The abolition of poverty in the United States will require enormous efforts on many fronts over a long period of time. Meanwhile, AFDC will play a large, and probably increasing, role in the pursuit of this objective. Estimates of the numbers of recipients that have been added to the program between January 1961 and December 1965 as a result of various factors will shed light on both the recent past and expectations for the future. The accompanying table and chart I present such a distribution, and the bases for the component estimates are described in the subsequent text.

Factors Contributing to Total Increase in AFDC Recipients

In any particular period, the change in the number of persons aided under AFDC reflects both new and continuing factors. During the 1961-65 period, the new factors that are most readily identified and measured are Federal legislative changes in 1961 and 1962 that had a substantial and continuing effect of extending program coverage to encompass many needy individuals who would not otherwise have been eligible for AFDC and would have had to apply for aid under State and/or locally financed general assistance.

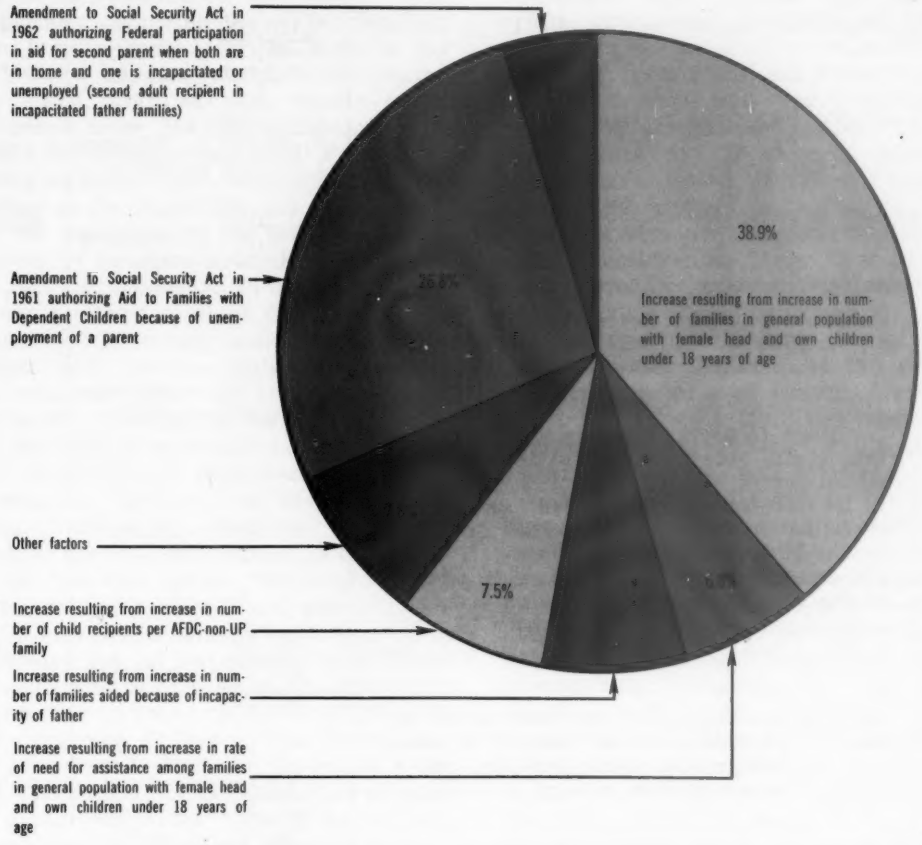
Effective May 1961, States were given the option of extending their AFDC programs to include families and children in need because of a parent's unemployment. (In 1962 this option was extended for five years.) By December 1965, 19 States[3] had thus extended their programs and in that month aided 61,000 unemployed-parent families that included 359,000 recipients (244,000 children and 115,000 adults). The unemployed-parent segment of AFDC is characterized by a high degree of seasonal fluctuation, with the peak caseload usually being recorded in the spring. In March 1965, there were nearly 84,000 unemployed-parent families that included 482,000 recipients.

Effective October 1962, Federal matching was extended to cover a second parent in AFDC families in which both parents are in the home and one parent is incapacitated or unemployed. It is estimated that this provision had the effect of adding 65,000 adults to the number of AFDC recipients in families receiving aid because of a parent's incapacity, usually that of the father. This amendment also led to an increase in the number of adult recipients in the unemployed-parent segment of the program. The latter increase, of course, is included in the adult recipient count specified above for the unemployed-parent segment.

Factors which have given impetus to expansion in AFDC since the early 1950's include: growth in the number of families in the general population headed by women and including their own children under age 18 and increased need for assistance

[3] *Eighteen States had brought unemployed-parent families within the scope of their AFDC programs by April 1964; Nebraska made its first payments to such families in December 1965. During 1966, payments under the unemployed-parent provision were initiated by Colorado in January, Arizona in May and Wisconsin in July.*

Chart I **FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INCREASE OF 1.3 MILLION IN NUMBER OF AFDC RECIPIENTS, JANUARY 1961 TO DECEMBER 1965**


Amendment to Social Security Act in 1962 authorizing Federal participation in aid for second parent when both are in home and one is incapacitated or unemployed (second adult recipient in incapacitated father families)
Amendment to Social Security Act in 1961 authorizing Aid to Families with Dependent Children because of unemployment of a parent
Other factors
Increase resulting from increase in number of child recipients per AFDC-non-UP family
Increase resulting from increase in number of families aided because of incapacity of father
Increase resulting from increase in rate of need for assistance among families in general population with female head and own children under 18 years of age
38.9%
Increase resulting from increase in number of families in general population with female head and own children under 18 years of age
7.5%

** Percentages do not total 100 percent due to rounding.*
Source: Bureau of Family Services, Welfare Administration; published in the Report of the Advisory Council on Public Welfare, June 1966.

among such families; an increase in the number of families in need because of the father's physical or mental incapacity; and growth in the average number of child recipients in AFDC families.[4]

In recent decades there has been a substantial increase in the total number of families headed by women, reflecting in large part an increase in the number of families broken by divorce, separation, or desertion, or headed by an unmarried mother. Families in which the father is absent from the home for these reasons have come to represent the bulk of the AFDC caseload (two-thirds of the total in late 1961, the date of the most recent

[4] *Assuming stability in the number of children aided per 1,000 of the child population, the increase in child population between January 1961 and December 1965 would of itself have accounted for about a fifth of the total increase in child AFDC recipients during this period.*

Increase in Number of AFDC Recipients Between January 1961 and December 1965: Estimated Distribution Among Factors Contributing to Increase[1]

	Number	Percent
1. Total AFDC recipients January 1961.....	3,118,000 2,406,000 -- children 712,000 -- adults	---
2. Total AFDC recipients December 1965.....	4,457,000 3,358,000 -- children 1,099,000 -- adults	---
3. Increase between January 1961 and December 1965..	1,339,000 952,000 -- children 387,000 -- adults	100.0
Factors contributing to increase:		
a. Amendment to Social Security Act in 1961 authorizing aid to families with dependent children because of unemployment of a parent.	359,000 244,000 -- children 115,000 -- adults	26.8
b. Amendment to Social Security Act in 1962 authorizing Federal participation in aid for second parent when both are in home and one is incapacitated or unemployed (second adult recipient in incapacitated father families)..	65,000 -- adults	4.9
c. Increase resulting from increase in number of families in general population with female head and own children under 18 years of age.....	521,000 384,000 -- children 137,000 -- adults	38.9
d. Increase resulting from increase in rate of need for assistance among families in general population with female head and own children under 18 years of age.....	91,000 67,000 -- children 24,000 -- adults	6.8
e. Increase resulting from increase in number of families aided because of incapacity of father.....	97,000 76,000 -- children 21,000 -- adults	7.2
f. Increase resulting from increase in number of child recipients per AFDC-non-UP family...	101,000 -- children	7.5
g. Other factors[2].....	105,000 80,000 -- children 25,000 -- adults	7.8

[1] *Total counts of AFDC child and adult recipients and subtotals for the unemployed-parent segment are reported monthly by State public assistance agencies to the Bureau of Family Services. All figures in this table not derived directly from such monthly data represent estimates by the Bureau of Family Services based on periodic and special statistical data collected from State public assistance agencies and on population data published by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 106 and 153, Household and Family Characteristics, March 1960 and March 1965).*

[2] *Includes other factors such as raising State standards of assistance and liberalization of State eligibility requirements.*

study conducted by the Bureau of Family Services of the characteristics of AFDC families and recipients). These families, together with the relatively small proportion of AFDC families with father dead, essentially comprise the AFDC families with female heads. On the basis of the 1961 characteristics study, it is estimated that AFDC families with female heads increased from 643,000 in January 1961 to 804,000 in December 1965. Four-fifths of this increase--137,000 families, representing an estimated 521,000 recipients--can be attributed to the increase in the number of families headed by women in the general population. In the most recent 5-year period for which Census data are available for comparison (March 1960-March 1965), female-headed families with own children under age 18 in the general population increased by one-fifth.

Not only have female-headed families with own children continued to increase in absolute number, but these families have continued to comprise, by a wide margin, the poorest segment of our population. For this reason, the proportion of such families in need of and qualifying for AFDC has also continued to increase. It is estimated that an increase in the incidence of need among female-headed families contributed an increase of 24,000 AFDC families including 91,000 recipients between the beginning of 1961 and the end of 1965.

The number of AFDC families eligible for assistance on the basis of the father's incapacity has increased moderately during the 1961-65 period. Families of this type are estimated to have increased by 21,000 from January 1961 to December 1965 and to have contributed an increase of 97,000 to the total increase in the AFDC recipient count.

An appreciable portion of the total increase in AFDC recipients between January 1961 and December 1965 resulted from an increase in the average number of child recipients per AFDC-non-UP family. This average increased during the period under review from 3.0 to 3.1 child recipients per AFDC-non-UP family. Since there were 1,008,000 AFDC-non-UP families as of December 1965, this factor accounts for an increase of 101,000 child recipients.

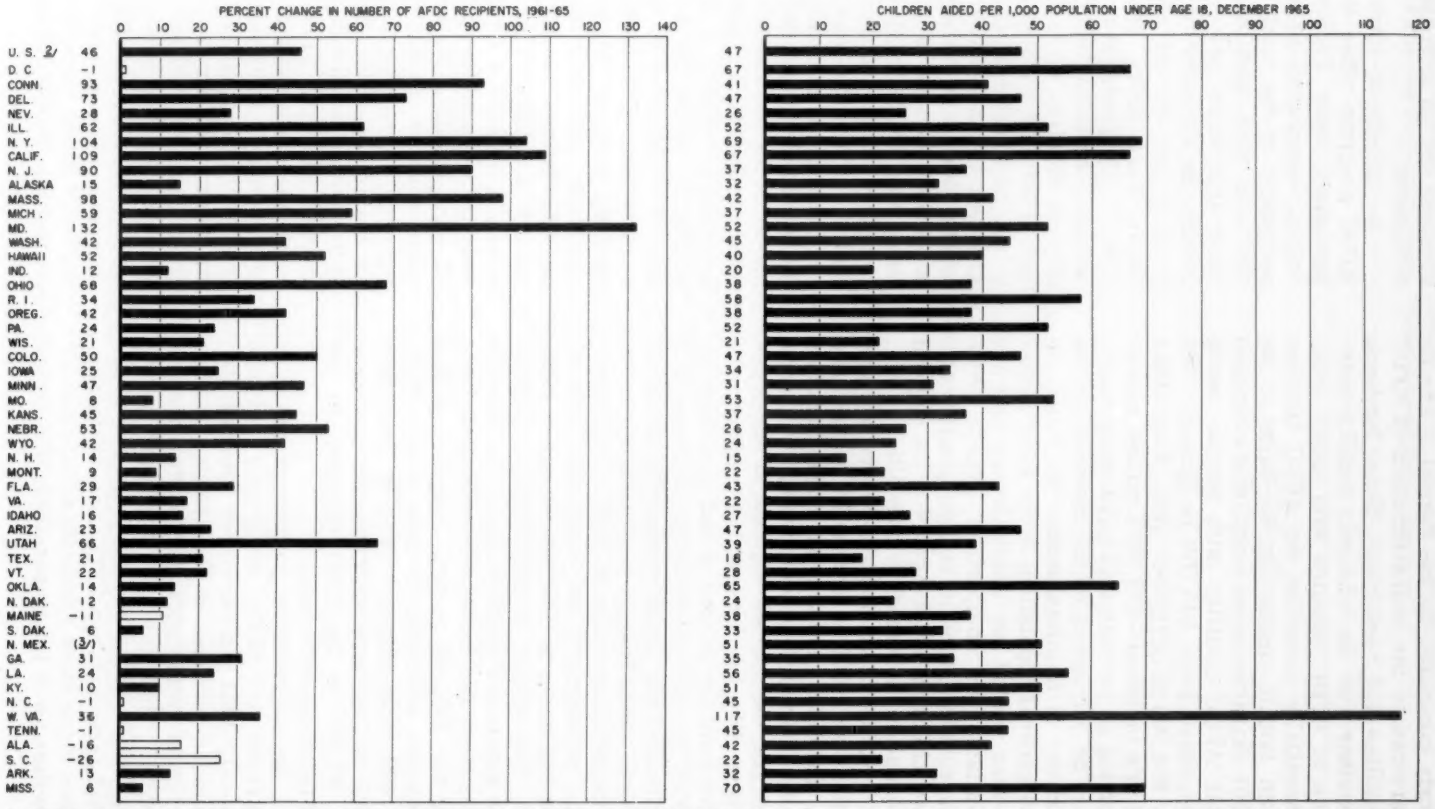
A variety of improvements in the AFDC program other than those already discussed, both Federal and State in origin, contributed an estimated 105,000 recipients to the total increase between 1961 and 1965. Additional Federal provisions that were new within this period include the extension of Federal financial participation to: (1) children placed in foster care under specified conditions (1962); (2) protective payments under certain conditions (1962); and (3) otherwise eligible children up to age 21 if attending high school or vocational training (1964) or a school, college, or university (1965). Also enacted in 1965 was a provision permitting States to disregard $50 a month of earned income of individual children under age 18 up to $150 per family. The combined effect of these additional new Federal provisions was relatively minor.

Among actions taken by the States, the most influential consisted of improvements in the standards of assistance they use to determine eligibility and amount of assistance needed. A State's assistance standards define the amounts of income needed by families of specified size and composition. Consequently, any family meeting nonfinancial eligibility requirements and with less income than the applicable defined amount is considered in need of and eligible for assistance. For example, if $150 a month is the defined standard for a mother and three children, all such families whose income from all other sources (exclusive of disregarded earnings) is below this level will be eligible for assistance. If the standard is raised to $175 monthly, such families with incomes between $150 and $174 a month will become financially eligible for aid under the new standard. Information on cost standards for basic needs is reported by States for January of odd-numbered years. Between January 1961 and January 1963, 33 States raised their cost standards for basic needs for AFDC families. In the next two-year span--January 1963 to January 1965--27 States increased the level of such standards. These improvements in cost

Chart II

PERCENT CHANGE IN NUMBER OF AFDC RECIPIENTS, 1961-65, AND CHILDREN AIDED PER 1,000 POPULATION UNDER AGE 18, DECEMBER 1965 BY STATE 1/

(STATES RANKED BY PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1965)



1/ BASED ON RECIPIENT COUNTS INCLUDING RECIPIENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN FORM OF MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS. 2/ EXCLUDES GUAM, PUERTO RICO, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS, FOR WHICH PER CAPITA INCOME DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE. 3/ LESS THAN 0.05.

standards were prompted by the States' objectives of making such standards more nearly adequate and of giving recognition to the gradual but steady increase in living costs. Liberalization of provisions for medical care of AFDC recipients probably also contributed to the increase in number of recipients during this period.

State Percentage Changes in Number of AFDC Recipients

All but a few States contributed to the increase in the national total number of AFDC recipients between January 1961 and December 1965. The relative magnitude of State percentage increases varied widely, however, as is shown by chart II, in which the States are ranked from high to low according to their per capita incomes in 1965. State percentage increases in number of AFDC recipients over the five-year span ranged from 6 percent in Mississippi and South Dakota to 132 percent in Maryland. Generally, the higher-income States showed the larger percentage increases, presumably reflecting their greater fiscal capacity to meet need.

The significance of State percentage increases in total AFDC recipients can be accurately appraised only in conjunction with a measure of program coverage at the end of the period and by comparison with national averages. For this reason chart II also shows, for each State, the number of children aided in December 1965 per 1,000 population under age 18. The importance of such consideration can be readily demonstrated in reference to particular States. For example, Maryland had by a good margin the largest State percentage increase in total recipients (132), but its child recipient rate of 52 per 1,000 in December 1965 was not markedly above the national rate of 47 per 1,000. New Jersey's 90 percent increase in total recipients had raised its child recipient rate to only 37 per 1,000 by December 1965. In contrast to these States with large percentage increases in total recipients, in the District of Columbia a slight decline occurred in total recipients but that jurisdiction's child recipient rate of 67 per 1,000 in December 1965 substantially exceeded the national rate.

Effect of AFDC on Trend in General Assistance

Between January 1961 and December 1965, cases aided under State and/or locally financed general assistance programs in the 51 jurisdictions that had reported data for both months decreased from 451,000 to 310,000. Recipients in these cases (which include both family and one-person units) decreased from 1,343,000 to 677,000. These reductions resulted in part, of course, from increased job opportunities stemming from the uninterrupted expansion in the economy during this period. The need for GA, however, was also substantially diminished by the extensions in program coverage for AFDC that have been described above. Of the total decrease in GA cases from January 1961 to December 1965 in the 51 jurisdictions reporting both months, five-sixths was accounted for by the 18 States that had implemented the unemployed-parent provision under AFDC prior to December 1965 and the remainder by the other 33 reporting States. Had the extensions in program coverage and consequent growth in AFDC not occurred, the national GA caseload in December 1965 would probably have been close to 400,000 and the number of recipients in excess of 1,000,000.

The numbers of GA cases and recipients would have been somewhat higher still had not the Federally-assisted program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled absorbed an additional number of individuals who would otherwise have continued to receive or would have had to apply for GA. Recipients of APTD increased from 374,000 in January 1961 to 575,000 in December 1965, primarily because of gradual liberalization in coverage and administration of State programs.

1/ BASED ON RECIPIENT COUNTS INCLUDING RECIPIENTS RECEIVING ASSISTANCE ONLY IN FORM OF MEDICAL VENDOR PAYMENTS. 2/ EXCLUDES GUAM, PUERTO RICO, AND VIRGIN ISLANDS, FOR WHICH PER CAPITA INCOME DATA ARE NOT AVAILABLE. 3/ LESS THAN 0.05.

SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH, 1967

The month of May has been designated Senior Citizens Month for the fifth consecutive year. Over 19 million Americans aged 65 or older are today "Meeting the Challenge of the Later Years"--the theme of this year's observance.

The Welfare Administration, in cooperation with State and local public welfare agencies, serves elderly people in many ways: through the Federally aided programs of Old-Age Assistance and Medical Assistance and through the sponsorship of numerous public welfare projects designed to improve both the scope and the delivery of counseling, homemaker and other social welfare services.

Through the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program, the Welfare Administration not only supports research studies of conditions that affect the well-being of the elderly but also projects to develop and test better ways of improving these conditions.

The research reports summarized below received financial support through this grants program. They focus attention on one of the most crucial areas of need for older persons today--satisfactory housing at rents they can afford. The studies point up the effect of improved housing conditions on the outlook and way of life of aged citizens in San Antonio, Texas, and Miami, Florida.

JOSEPH H. MEYERS
Acting Commissioner of Welfare

A Future For the Aged*

Dissatisfaction with housing is a fairly common complaint of older persons today. Substandard housing conditions are causal; so is social isolation or interpersonal stress. Possibilities for change, however, are often limited by finances.

At the same time there is a rather widespread belief that old persons may be too set in their ways to adjust to new living conditions and that complaints about housing may be indicative of their larger dissatisfaction with growing old.

One important question then is: if adequate low-cost housing and a satisfactory social milieu are made available to old people, in proximity to others in the same age range, will their lives be improved? Will they be more satisfied with their new living situation? Will they be happier in general? Will their attitudes toward themselves and toward other people change? Will the patterns of their daily lives be altered? Or will they be unable to accept a different environment or to make new friends? Will basic dissatisfactions simply take new forms of expression?

The number of old persons seeking better housing far exceeds the number of

*This research was supported in part by a grant under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Welfare Administration and the Social Security Administration. Materials, procedures, data analyses and results of this study are presented in "A Future for the Aged: Victoria Plaza and Its Residents," by Frances M. Carp, University of Texas Press, 1966, $6.50.

residential units available at rents they can afford. For maximal use of facilities and to avoid further unhappiness to individuals, it is desirable to select for admission those persons most likely to succeed as tenants. Is it possible to identify characteristics of applicants that will assist in predicting their success as residents?

An opportunity to answer some of these questions became available when the San Antonio Housing Authority decided to erect a residential facility limited to the aged.

The research study sought to determine: (1) the impact of improved housing on all persons and (2) the possibility of predicting which applicants will be successful residents.

The Study

In 1960 data were collected on demographic, biographic, attitudinal and behavioral characteristics of 352 (nearly all) qualified applicants for Victoria Plaza, a public housing facility designed for old people and under construction in San Antonio, Texas. Applicants were old (mean age 72 at first research contact); poor (median monthly income $94.40, modal monthly income $70.00); intellectually competent (mean I.Q. 109 using norms for persons aged 35-40); and typically had not more than an eighth grade education. Generally they came from middle occupational and socioeconomic backgrounds. Most were retired or "unemployed." All lived in substandard housing and/or in conditions of social isolation or interpersonal stress and were eager to rent apartments in Victoria Plaza.

Participation in the study was voluntary and had no bearing on admission. Selection of tenants was made by the Housing Authority staff according to their standards and was completely independent of the research investigation. Probably because applicants were screened for public housing eligibility before their names were provided for research purposes, the 204 persons admitted did not differ significantly from the 148 not admitted.

To test the impact of improved housing by comparing changes in the resident group with those in the nonresident group, research investigators collected followup data on both groups a year after Victoria Plaza was open for occupancy. To test predictions regarding adjustment which had been made on the basis of baseline information, the 204 residents subsequently assessed themselves and each other. Assessment of adjustment was also made by staff members of the Housing Authority and the Senior Center located within the Plaza and by research data collectors.

Impact of Environmental Setting

The effects of improved life-setting on this group of older people who became residents of Victoria Plaza were impressive. Improvement occurred not only in increased satisfaction with the living situation but also in more favorable attitudes about themselves and toward others, in improved physical and mental health, and in more active and sociable patterns of life.

The environmental change was deeply and almost unanimously satisfying to people who lived in the Plaza. They had wanted to make the move, they were delighted to be selected as tenants, and after living in the Plaza for more than a year they continued to enjoy the physical comfort, convenience and social opportunities of their surroundings. Alterations in outlook and life style among the resident group are more clearly attributable to housing because they were viewed in comparison to changes among applicants who had not made the move. The unsuccessful applicants, initially similar in most ways to the successful ones, exhibited little difference in behavior or attitude from 1960 to 1961. If anything, they showed less tendency to engage in activities and to make social contacts. Their health complaints were more numerous and they continued to underestimate their abilities.

The changes exhibited by Plaza residents contraindicate rigidity as an essential component of the aging personality.

Earlier dissatisfactions with the circumstances of their lives seem to have been realistic reactions to difficult physical or social situations. Discontent over housing ceased and was not replaced by other complaints. Changes among residents in their attitudes and ways of living were generally in the direction of increased social contact as well as greater satisfaction with self, with friends and with family.

The findings suggest that more attention needs to be paid to the role of the physical and social setting in determining the experience and behavior of old people within it. They also point to the necessity of more careful scrutiny of traits considered to be age-related. Some environmental conditions may so regularly accompany chronological age that their effects are mistaken for those of aging itself.

The new facility was not all things to all people. It did not, for example, cure alcoholism or certain bizarre behavior patterns. Nor was it the ideal situation for all residents. Had such choices been open to them some would have preferred to live in a different part of town, in a small house with a yard, among people varying more widely in age, or with fewer people. However, even this group believed Victoria Plaza to be the best situation obtainable, and they were grateful for it because the alternatives were much less attractive.

Like the residents of Victoria Plaza, people who toured the housing facility voiced extremely favorable comments about the beauty of its design, the imaginative and pleasing use of building materials, the comfort and convenience of the apartments and the welcoming atmosphere of the recreation area. Certainly, a major portion of the residents' satisfaction with Victoria Plaza stemmed simply from the fact that it was a comfortable and attractive residence. In comparison with other living situations available to these old people, it was extremely so.

The effectiveness of the Plaza in bringing about change in its residents is probably related also to the characteristics of the persons who lived there. They had expressed interest in such housing and had taken active steps to secure it; they were generally capable of caring for themselves and their apartments; and they were strongly motivated by the need for independence.

Social isolation and interpersonal friction were major sources of applicants' dissatisfaction. Most of these people wanted to maintain their own households as long as possible, and they wanted to feel free to make decisions for themselves. Above all, they dreaded becoming burdens, financially or emotionally, upon members of their families. They did not want to strain the highly valued bonds of kinship by constant contact under difficult housing conditions. Usually, those with families who could help financially did not want to make demands on them for separate housing. Some of the elderly perceived as particularly hazardous to sound family relationships their own lack of social life and consequent emotional dependence on the kinship group. This occurred among those who lived alone, as well as those residing with their families.

In viewing the success of the first group of residents in the Plaza, it is important to note that they had not spent all of their lives in substandard residences or in social isolation or stress. Such positive reactions to life in the Plaza might not occur among old people who had never had good housing or who did not value it sufficiently to make efforts to obtain it, or who were physically or emotionally disabled.

Two additional reservations should be kept in mind concerning Victoria Plaza's apparent success. The people studied were the first occupants of the building. First occupants may be a special group, and their "in group" feeling may be detrimental to the adjustment of those who come later. To test this possibility, data are being collected on replacements. Expressions of satisfaction and other indexes of change were based on only a year to 15 months of experience in the situation. Satisfaction may decrease with time. Increases in activity, sociability, interest in personal appearance and pride in home may be temporary. To test for a

"honeymoon effect," data were collected in 1966-67 and are being analyzed to see which changes were maintained over a six-year period.

Future Tenant Selection

There are obvious advantages, to individuals and to institutions, in improving selection techniques for such residential facilities as Victoria Plaza. This improvement involves identification of applicant characteristics predictive of success or failure after exposure to the new situation. Another important issue is the definition of adjustment.

For this study, adjustment was measured in four different ways: through the resident's evaluation of his own happiness; his acceptance within the group of residents; Housing Authority and senior Center staff evaluations of his adjustment in the Plaza; and research interviewers' evaluations of his adjustment. Two dozen items of baseline information were used to predict each of these indexes of adjustment. Prediction was sufficiently accurate in each case to indicate the usefulness of such a prediction system to supplement other admission requirements.

Applicant characteristics most predictive of success differ, depending upon which measure of adjustment is used. If adjustment is equated with residents' expressions of their own happiness, preference should be given to those applicants who have favorable attitudes about their own competence, who are confident about the future and unafraid of death, and who consider themselves middle-aged, regardless of how old they may be. Also favorable is an applicant's recollections of warm, strong relationships with parents during the teen years and current satisfaction with family and friends. Less important is the desire to join organizations and take part in activities.

Popularity with other residents, as a standard of adjustment, suggests quite a different approach. For selection to maximize popularity among peers, applicants who seem to feel superior to others should not be admitted nor should those who gossip or who are nervous and easily upset. Effort should be made to screen out the disorderly and to admit people who are esthetically sensitive and responsive to beauty. Preference should be given to married couples living together, to "younger" applicants and to those who have had more education.

If administrators' judgments serve as the criterion of adjustment, the most promising applicant is the person who tends to make everyone's business his own--a reversal from selection for acceptance by peers. Outgoing sociability and readiness to take part in formal organizations and planned activities should, according to this standard, characterize those selected.

In any operational situation, one or more of these definitions of resident adjustment would probably be used in determining selection procedures. However, when research interviewer ratings of adjustment were applied as criterion measures, still a different set of applicant characteristics emerged as predictors.

The accuracy of the prediction systems developed in this study suggests that improvement of tenant selection is feasible. The first problem will be definition of adjustment, because prediction items will depend upon this decision. The second problem may well involve the equally practical matter of cost. Factual questions amenable to routine collection and simple clerical handling of responses would improve selection to a useful degree, for any one of these criteria of adjustment. Other predictor variables would further improve the accuracy of prediction. As demonstrated in this study, these were obtained through extensive interview and testing procedures. In a cross-validation study under way, efforts are being made to develop "cheaper" measures of these relatively "expensive" items so that they can become available for selection, as well as research.

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The Elderly View Their Needs

The purpose of the research was to provide baseline information which could be used to measure the ability of social services to reverse dependent behavior among the aged.* The population studied was a sample of all elderly persons (660) living in public housing projects under the jurisdiction of the Miami Housing Authority, plus a sample of persons (105) who had applied for but had not been accepted for public housing. Interviews were conducted with these 765 aged citizens who represented about 57 percent of the sample populations initially drawn. The high rate of attrition from the sample was due largely to the inability to locate persons who had applied for public housing but had not been accepted.

The median age of persons interviewed was 70; about two-thirds were women; and only about 3 out of 10 were married and living with their spouse. The proportion of nonwhites in the sample (20 percent) was approximately that in the Florida general population. Most had grown up in communities of less than 50,000 population and 1 in 5 had grown up on a farm. Although only 7 percent were born in Florida, about 4 out of 10 had lived in Miami 25 years or more and about 1 in 4 had been in the area between 16 and 25 years; only 7 percent had lived in the area for less than 5 years.

The interview schedule included items which formed the basis for construction of various attitude scales, including scales to measure attitudes toward responsibility; morale; anxiety, generalized worry and discontentment; life satisfaction; degree of contentment now and in the past; faith in people; degree of confidence in others; and degree of acceptance of gradual disengagement. In addition, information was obtained on five categories of need, ranging from financial to psychological need.

With minor exceptions, there were no statistically significant relationships between the demographic characteristics of the elderly person and attitudinal scores. Nor was there any significant relationship between extreme geographic or employment mobility and low morale. About a third of all the elderly persons reported their health to be excellent or good, another third fair, and the remaining third poor or very poor. When asked which services they needed most, the most frequent response was the need for additional medical services (37 percent).

Since the maximum income limit to qualify for public housing was $2,500, persons living in the housing authority necessarily had low incomes: the median annual income was about $1,100. Educational levels were low (median, 6.6 years of school completed) and employment had been mainly in manual, service, or farm jobs.

Almost half of the respondents living in public housing (48 percent) stated that their current home was better than any they had ever had. Only 15 percent of the respondents not living in public housing thought their present accommodations were the best they had ever known. Social Security benefits were the only source of income for 1 out of 4 of all respondents; about 29 percent of all respondents had income both from Social Security and welfare sources; only 6 percent were solely dependent on income from private sources. Half of all the elderly residents living outside a housing project and 41 percent of those living in housing projects reported membership in no organization; 26 percent and 35 percent respectively reported membership in only one organization.

The authors summarize their findings on social participation by concluding that "although the social environment of our study population reflected a diminished participation in both formal and informal groupings. . .and although a majority of the study population lived alone, a rather dense network of informal relations still

*The research was supported in part by grant 202 under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants Program of the Welfare Administration. Requests for additional information or copies of the final report should be addressed to the authors, Aaron Lipman, Richard S. Sterne, Kenneth J. Smith, Department of Sociology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

remained, with only a small segment of the population completely devoid of such close association."

Receipt of public assistance was significantly more frequent among nonwhites than whites and among persons of low educational attainment (less than seven grades of school completed). Welfare recipients significantly more often than those not receiving welfare payments reported their incomes to be inadequate; they also significantly more often reported themselves in only fair or poor health and they scored significantly lower on measures of acceptance of responsibility.

Comparatively small proportions of these elderly citizens reported that they felt deprived of adequate food and clothing (22 percent), social facilities (13 percent), or transportation (13 percent). Persons who felt most deprived, were the oldest, nonwhite, welfare recipients, and those with the lowest incomes. They also exhibited lower morale and higher anxiety than others.

Adequate housing was the most frequently reported major need for those not living in public housing: 24 percent of those outside the projects thought their accommodations poor as compared with only about 2 percent of public housing respondents. The authors conclude that the low-cost housing project satisfied housing needs. When asked about their attitudes toward the government providing housing for retirees, fewer than 3 respondents out of a total of 765 expressed unqualified disapproval whereas 84 percent expressed unqualified approval. The most important single qualification cited by the respondents was that public housing should be provided for low-income groups only.

Opinions concerning the merits of housing projects were so favorable that an attitude scale designed to measure the degree of attitude could not be utilized because the scale items did not discriminate sufficiently. For example, only 23 percent did not agree that the housing project was perfect in every way.

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

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U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Projects funded under the Child Welfare Research and Demonstration Grants Program.* Washington. 1966. 15 p.

U.S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Services for children; how title V of the Social Security Act benefits children.* Washington. 1967. 19 p.

WOLFGANG, MARVIN E. *The culture of youth.* Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, publication No. 9003. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1967. 29 p. 20¢.

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

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NOTE

Examination Grades and New Workers

In an earlier article in *Welfare in Review*,[1] the author reported on a study of attrition among social investigators appointed to the New York City Department of Welfare in 1964. Of the nearly 2,300 social investigators appointed that year, almost half were included in the study sample. All of the appointees were college graduates.

In the course of conducting this study, which utilized information contained in personnel records, data were gathered and analyzed concerning the factors associated with grades on the civil service examination. Relationships were uncovered between examination performance and certain characteristics of the appointees, but there was a lack of relationship between the test scores and later supervisory evaluations of work performance.

Grades and Characteristics of Appointees

All appointees scored at least 60 on the civil service examination. The distribution by grade was as follows:

Grade	Percent	Number
90 and above	27.3	297
80 to 89	37.1	404
70 to 79	21.4	233
60 to 69	14.2	154
	100.0	1,088

Age was inversely related to examination score--the younger the appointees, the more likely that they achieved higher grades, as shown in the table. There was virtually no difference in test performance between the sexes.

Appointees who completed grade school in the North tended to achieve higher scores than those completing school in the South. Likewise, those who were graduated from colleges in the North scored higher on the examination than alumni of Southern institutions.[2]

Appointees who majored in psychology, science, mathematics and engineering were more likely to have received higher scores than fine arts, education and business administration majors. Ranked between them were appointees who had majored in anthropology, sociology or social work.

Of the appointees assigned to the Bureau of Child Welfare, 76.2 percent were graded 80 or above on the examination, as compared to 63.7 percent of the workers assigned to the Bureau of Public Assistance. However, age functioned as a conditional variable in these assignments: among appointees 25 years of age and over, the proportion of such high scorers was similar (58.6 percent for Child Welfare and 59.4 percent for Public Assistance); it was among those under 25 years that differences were exhibited, with 81.4 percent of the child welfare workers achieving grades of 80 or more, as compared to 66.8 percent of the public assistance workers.

Staff attrition was directly related to civil service examination grade--the higher the score, the greater the probability that the appointee left the Department

[1] "Attrition of First-Line Social Service Staff," Welfare in Review, January 1967. The data derived from two mimeographed reports, available upon request: "Attrition Among Social Investigators Appointed in 1965" (April 1966, 39 pp, 30 tables) and "Selection of Social Investigators in 1964" (July 1966, 35 pp, 38 tables).

[2] That the location of the college, rather than the race of the worker was related to examination performance is illustrated by the following figures which give percentages of those appointed.

College Location	Negro	Other
New York City	60.0% of 20	73.7% of 468
Elsewhere	33.3 of 24	68.4 of 430
South	11.6 of 95	60.8 of 51

Percent Scoring 80 or Above on the Civil Service Examination by Characteristics of Workers and Supervisory Evaluations of their Performance

		Percent Scoring 80 or Above	Total Number
AGE	21 Yrs. & Under	73.2	142
	22 to 24 Yrs.	67.4	513
	25 to 34 Yrs.	59.2	294
	35 Yrs. & Over	55.4	139
LOCATION OF GRADE SCHOOL	New York City	70.4	527
	Other Mid-Atlantic	74.7	170
	New England	74.0	50
	East No. Central	74.5	51
	South	23.6	106
	Elsewhere	56.0	184
COLLEGE LOCATION*	New York City	73.2	488
	Other Mid-Atlantic	68.3	180
	New England	74.7	79
	East No. Central	76.3	76
	South	28.8	146
	Elsewhere	51.4	111
COLLEGE MAJOR COURSE OF STUDY*	Other Liberal Arts	75.4	268
	Psychology	73.0	115
	Other Social Sciences	68.5	254
	Sci-Math-Engineering	66.7	87
	Anthro-Soc-Social Work	54.9	144
	Fine Arts	48.7	41
	Education	45.0	60
	Business Administration	39.7	73
	All Others	61.1	36
GRADUATE STUDY	None	69.2	695
	Some	61.7	393
ASSIGNMENTS*	Public Assistance	63.7	912
	Child Welfare	76.2	126
POSITIVE EVALUATIONS*	None	63.6	697
	One or More	65.9	323
NEGATIVE EVALUATIONS*	None	64.7	399
	One or More	64.1	621

*College location was not recorded for eight workers, college major was unlisted in ten records, evaluations were not recorded for 68 appointees and 50 workers were assigned to bureaus other than public assistance and child welfare.

after relatively brief service. Of the workers scoring 90 to 100 on the test, 39.0 percent left within nine months of their appointment, compared to 32.7 percent of those with grades 80 to 89, 24.6 percent of those with grades 70 to 79, and 14.9 percent of those in the 60 to 69 category.

Grades and Work Performance

No relationship was uncovered between civil service examination score and supervisory evaluations of work performance.[3] (See table.)

[3] *As already noted, certain characteristics were found to be related to grade achievement on the civil service examination, but no such relationships were found with regard to supervisory evaluations of work performance. That is, positive and negative evaluations were similarly distributed regardless of the age of the workers, the location of the grade school completed, the college from which they were graduated, etc. However, there was a relationship observed between supervisory evaluation and staff attrition: workers with one or more positive evaluations were about half as likely to leave the Department within nine months of their appointment than were those with none; workers with a plural number of negative evaluations showed a significantly greater tendency to leave the Department than those with one or none.*

The civil service examination apparently functioned to rank appointees on their ability ot take tests, the relative academic excellence of their education and their possession of certain knowledge--all of which may or may not be related to their later job assignment. If supervisory evaluations are to be accepted as valid indices of work performance, the test was shown to be a poor predictive device.

The Department's inquiry was limited to readily available data from a single source for a sample of workers appointed during a particular year. The determination of alternative evaluation measures and of other predictive instruments was beyond the scope of this effort, as was the larger analysis of the factors relating to the recruitment, selection and assignment of social service personnel.

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Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in January 1967

The numbers of recipients of money payments under aid to families with dependent children and general assistance continued to rise in January but the rate of increase for each program was smaller than in December. In January, the number of recipients increased 82,500 or 1.8 percent in aid to families with dependent children and 25,200 or 3.8 percent in general assistance. Of the total increase in aid to families with dependent children, 38,700 or 47 percent was in the unemployed-parent segment. As in December, California, New York, and Pennsylvania contributed substantially to the increases in both segments of that program. These three States combined accounted for 26,000 or two-thirds of the increase in the unemployed-parent segment and for 21,000 or nearly half of the increase in the number of those eligible for aid to families with dependent children for reasons other than unemployment of a parent.

In aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the number of recipients of money payments was 2,100 larger in January than in December, and in old-age assistance and aid to the blind the numbers of such recipients decreased 4,900 and 200, respectively. Medical assistance for the aged had a decrease of 3,100 in the number of persons for whom medical bills were paid. In States reporting this count for medical assistance under title XIX there was an increase of 88,500 in the number of individuals on whose behalf bills were paid during the month.

The recent provision of initial social security cash benefits to uninsured individuals aged 72 and over, effective in October, was again a factor in the discontinuance of money payments to persons receiving public assistance. This provision resulted in the termination of about 2,400 money payments in January, bringing to 23,000 the estimated cumulative total of such terminations; about 17,000 of these money payment discontinuances were in old-age assistance.

Total expenditures for assistance were $564.9 million in January--$17.8 million below the December total. Total medical vendor payments decreased $21.1 million, reflecting largely the decrease of $20.0 million in bills paid during the month under medical assistance. Money payments to recipients rose $3.4 million in aid to families with dependent children, $621,000 in general assistance, and $211,000 in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Old-age assistance decreased by $882,000 in money payments, and aid to the blind decreased by $51,000.

State activity to increase individual payments to recipients was limited in January. On the basis of prior authorization by the Congress, the District of Columbia was enabled to raise money payments to recipients by 13 percent effective in January. As a result, average money payments per recipient increased more than $4 in aid to families with dependent children and $7-$9 in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and general assistance. In Massachusetts, per diem rates for care in certain licensed rest homes were raised in January.

Table 1. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, January 1966-January 1967[1]

Year and month	Total	Money payments 2/ (In thousands)							Medical vendor payments 3/ (In thousands)					
		Total	Federally aided programs					General assistance 5/	Total	Federally aided programs				General assistance 5/
			Total	Old-age assistance 4/	Aid to the blind 4/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 4/	Aid to families with dependent children			Total	Medical assistance 6/	Medical assistance for the aged 4/	Other	
	Amount of assistance													
1966														
January	$474,298	$346,412	$324,711	$133,005	$6,994	$37,819	$146,892	$21,701	$127,886	$119,785	$20,450	$44,956	$54,379	$8,101
February	480,280	348,896	326,841	132,594	6,965	38,105	149,176	22,056	131,384	122,898	7/ 19,635	47,593	55,670	8,486
March	501,478	352,518	329,823	132,158	7,073	38,632	151,961	22,695	148,960	138,032	7/ 44,549	41,399	52,083	10,928
April	498,076	350,833	329,389	132,591	7,033	39,054	150,711	21,443	147,244	136,225	7/ 46,718	37,458	52,049	11,019
May	539,933	351,379	330,698	133,382	7,062	39,623	150,626	20,681	188,554	177,598	7/8/103,721	28,183	45,693	10,956
June	535,905	352,031	331,320	133,819	7,095	39,996	150,409	20,761	183,824	173,512	7/ 100,002	28,118	45,392	10,312
July	517,435	357,767	337,084	136,174	7,173	40,811	152,925	20,683	159,668	149,825	7/ 107,051	17,762	25,012	9,843
August	536,110	363,888	341,897	137,945	7,219	41,576	155,157	21,991	172,222	163,287	7/ 118,081	18,802	26,404	8,935
September	535,042	373,355	350,705	140,257	7,280	42,162	161,006	22,650	161,687	153,649	7/ 121,137	11,616	20,896	8,038
October	543,449	374,092	351,519	140,486	7,244	42,524	161,265	22,573	169,357	160,669	7/ 134,503	5,823	20,343	8,688
November	576,749	377,953	355,448	140,180	7,208	43,073	164,987	22,505	198,796	190,997	7/ 165,716	5,245	20,036	7,799
December	582,663	385,957	361,771	141,084	7,268	43,920	169,499	24,186	196,705	189,917	7/ 164,776	5,087	20,054	6,788
1967														
January	564,881	389,289	364,482	140,202	7,217	44,131	172,932	24,807	175,592	170,509	7/ 144,772	5,206	20,531	5,083
	Percentage change from preceding month													
1966														
January	+0.9	+1.5	+1.5	+1.0	+1.0	+2.1	+1.8	+1.4	-0.8	+0.3	---	-15.0	-18.2	-14.9
February	+1.3	+.7	+.7	-.3	-.4	+.8	+1.6	+1.6	+2.7	+2.6	-4.0	+5.9	+2.4	+4.8
March	+4.4	+1.0	+.9	-.3	+1.6	+1.4	+1.9	+2.9	+13.4	+12.3	+126.9	-13.0	-6.4	+28.8
April	-.7	-.5	-.1	+.3	+.6	+1.1	-.8	-5.5	-1.2	-1.3	+4.9	-9.5	-.1	+.8
May	+8.4	+.2	+.4	+.6	+.4	+1.5	-.1	-3.6	+28.1	+30.4	+122.0	-24.8	-12.2	-.6
June	-.7	+.2	+.2	+.3	+.5	+.9	-.1	+.4	-2.5	-2.3	-3.6	-.2	-.6	-5.9
July	-3.5	+1.6	+1.7	+1.8	+1.1	+2.0	+1.7	-.4	-13.1	-13.7	+7.0	-36.8	-44.9	-4.5
August	+3.6	+1.7	+1.4	+1.3	+.6	+1.9	+1.5	+6.3	+7.9	+9.0	+10.3	+5.9	+5.6	-9.2
September	-.2	+2.6	+2.6	+1.7	+.8	+1.4	+3.8	+3.0	-6.1	-5.9	+2.6	-38.2	-20.9	-10.0
October	+1.6	+.2	+.2	+.2	-.5	+.9	+.2	-.3	+4.7	+4.6	+11.0	-49.9	-2.6	+8.1
November	+6.1	+1.0	+1.1	-.2	-.5	+1.3	+2.3	+1.7	+17.4	+18.9	+23.2	-9.9	-1.5	-10.2
December	+1.0	+2.1	+1.8	+.6	+.8	+2.0	+2.7	+7.5	-1.1	-.6	-.6	-3.0	+.1	-13.0
1967														
January	-3.1	+.9	+.7	-.6	-.7	+.5	+2.0	+2.6	-10.7	-10.2	-12.1	+2.3	+2.4	-25.1
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year													
1967														
January	+19.1	+12.4	+12.2	+5.4	+3.2	+16.7	+17.7	+14.3	+37.3	+42.3	---	-88.4	-62.2	-37.3

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes nonmedical vendor payments.
3/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.
4/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
5/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for which data not available.
6/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97.
7/ Data incomplete. See table 10 for States reporting for most recent month.
8/ Includes retroactive payments of $16,776,000 for aged recipients in mental hygiene hospitals in New York.

1/ Data incomplete. See table 10 for States reporting for most recent month.
3/ Includes retroactive payments of $16,776,000 for aged recipients in mental hygiene hospitals in New York.

Table 2. Number of recipients of public assistance money payments in the United States, by month, January 1966-January 1967[1]

Year and month	Federally aided programs								General assistance 2/	
	Total	Adult programs				Aid to families with dependent children				
		Total	Old-age assistance 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Families	Total recipients 4/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients (In thousands)									
1966										
January	7,154	2,715	2,074	84.8	556	1,063	4,439	3,346	319	714
February	7,202	2,715	2,071	84.7	560	1,073	4,487	3,382	319	714
March	7,246	2,722	2,074	84.7	563	1,082	4,524	3,409	321	712
April	7,258	2,731	2,080	84.5	566	1,086	4,527	3,418	302	647
May	7,238	2,733	2,078	84.6	570	1,084	4,505	3,405	290	609
June	7,206	2,734	2,076	84.5	573	1,079	4,472	3,382	286	592
July	7,189	2,732	2,078	84.4	570	1,076	4,457	3,371	279	574
August	7,217	2,737	2,078	84.4	574	1,084	4,480	3,390	286	597
September	7,256	2,748	2,084	84.4	580	1,091	4,508	3,414	286	597
October	7,284	2,756	2,089	84.1	583	1,097	4,528	3,428	287	596
November	7,316	2,748	2,079	83.8	585	1,108	4,568	3,460	288	611
December	7,410	2,745	2,073	83.7	588	1,127	4,666	3,526	302	663
1967										
January	7,490	2,742	2,068	83.5	590	1,146	4,748	3,582	310	688
	Percentage change from preceding month									
1966										
January	+0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4	(5/)	+0.8	+1.0	+0.9	+2.7	+5.6
February	+.7	(6/)	-.1	-.1	+0.6	+1.0	+1.1	+1.1	-.1	-.1
March	+.6	+.3	+.2	(6/)	+.6	+.8	+.8	+.8	+.8	-.3
April	+.2	+.3	+.3	-.2	+.6	+.4	+.1	+.3	-5.9	-8.9
May	-.3	+.1	-.1	+.1	+.7	-.2	-.5	-.4	-3.9	-6.1
June	-.4	(6/)	-.1	-.1	+.5	-.4	-.7	-.7	-1.6	-2.9
July	-.2	-.1	+.1	-.2	-.7	-.2	-.3	-.3	-2.3	-3.1
August	+.4	+.2	(6/)	(6/)	+.8	+.7	+.5	+.6	+2.2	+3.8
September	+.5	+.4	+.2	(5/)	+.9	+.6	+.6	+.7	+.1	(6/)
October	+.4	+.3	+.3	-.3	+.5	+.5	+.4	+.4	+.3	-.2
November	+.4	-.3	-.5	-.4	+.3	+1.1	+.9	+1.0	+1.2	+2.6
December	+1.3	-.1	-.3	-.1	+.5	+1.7	+2.1	+1.9	+4.8	+8.4
1967										
January	+1.1	-.1	-.2	-.2	+.4	+1.7	+1.8	+1.6	+2.6	+3.8
	Percentage change from same month of preceding year									
1967										
January	+4.7	+1.0	-.2	-1.5	+6.0	+7.8	+7.0	+7.1	-2.8	-3.7

1/ All data subject to revision.
2/ Partly estimated. Does not include Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska for which data not available.
3/ Represents data for recipients of the specified types of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged.
4/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.
5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.
6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made to medical vendors under programs of medical assistance and medical assistance for the aged, by month, January 1966-January 1967[1]

Year and month	Medical assistance					Medical assistance for the aged		
	States with plans in operation 2/			Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/		States with plans in operation	Persons on whose behalf payments were made 3/	
	Total	Reporting both number of persons aided and payments		Number	Percentage change from preceding month		Number	Percentage change from preceding month
		Number	Percent of reported payments in such States 4/					
1966								
January....	7	6	+99.2	330,000	---	40	251,000	-10.4
February...	7	6	+100.0	321,000	-2.8	40	255,000	+1.9
March.....	8	6	+54.2	389,000	+21.0	39	220,000	-14.0
April.....	8	6	+48.3	369,000	-5.0	39	218,000	-.9
May.....	9	7	+63.0	623,000	+68.8	38	190,000	-12.7
June.....	9	7	+53.9	653,000	+4.8	38	195,000	+2.8
July.....	24	12	+51.7	703,000	+7.8	5/ 23	100,000	-49.0
August.....	24	12	+51.7	740,000	+5.2	5/ 25	97,100	-2.6
September..	25	13	+56.7	735,000	6/ -3.4	5/ 24	66,300	-31.7
October....	26	13	+52.9	812,000	+10.4	5/ 23	51,100	-23.0
November...	27	13	+55.9	918,000	+13.1	5/ 22	47,600	-6.9
December...	28	13	+57.6	863,000	-6.0	5/ 21	48,400	+1.7
1967								
January....	28	13	+49.0	951,000	+10.3	5/ 21	45,300	-6.4

1/ States operating medical assistance programs under title XIX of the Social Security Act do not make payments to vendors under any other federally aided public assistance program. Most States not operating medical assistance programs make payments to medical vendors under the program of medical assistance for the aged and also under the other federally aided public assistance programs and general assistance. Medical assistance programs were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1965, effective January 1, 1966; programs of medical assistance for the aged were authorized under the Social Security Amendments of 1960, effective October 1, 1960. All data subject to revision.

2/ Includes some States for which action to approve plan taken after State initiated operations under the plan.

3/ Number includes persons in all States reporting for the month. Data represent primarily counts of persons for whom bills were paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services.

4/ No recipients or payments reported by Puerto Rico for February to date, or by Virgin Islands for July to date.

5/ Data include payments for care provided prior to specified date under programs discontinued prior to that month.

6/ Based on data for States reporting comparable data for both months.

Table 4. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	2,068,000	$140,202,000	$67.80	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	+5.4
Ala.....	112,000	6,826,000	60.70	-.1	-.2	+.9	+3.1
Alaska 3/.....	1,400	97,400	70.80	+.5	+.6	-.5	-.3
Ariz.....	12,900	733,000	56.75	-.3	-.1	-.7	-2.5
Ark. 3/.....	63,000	3,799,000	60.30	+.5	+.4	+5.0	+26.9
Calif.....	286,000	29,157,000	102.15	+.1	-1.4	+4.0	+8.2
Colo. 2/.....	41,300	3,394,000	82.10	-.2	-1.1	-3.1	+1.1
Conn.....	6,000	426,000	71.25	+1.4	+1.7	+4.5	+18.3
Del.....	1,700	106,000	63.50	+.4	+.3	+12.7	+37.5
D. C.....	2,200	155,000	69.95	-.1	+10.9	-4.2	+6.2
Fla. 3/.....	78,700	3,874,000	49.25	-.3	-.1	+6.7	+3.0
Ga. 3/.....	94,000	4,467,000	47.55	(4/)	-.2	+1.4	+1.2
Guam.....	190	6,700	35.60	+3.3	+1.6	+1.6	+3.0
Hawaii 3/.....	1,600	126,000	78.60	-.9	-.3	+20.4	+25.1
Idaho.....	3,900	249,000	64.25	-1.1	+.9	+.2	+1.2
Ill. 3/.....	40,200	2,565,000	63.85	+.9	+.7	-9.9	+2.3
Ind.....	18,800	878,000	46.70	-1.0	-6.9	-5.0	-8.6
Iowa.....	24,400	1,367,000	56.05	-.4	-.9	-5.2	-7.4
Kans. 3/.....	17,700	1,412,000	79.75	-1.4	-2.6	-8.1	+1.2
Ky. 3/.....	59,200	3,321,000	56.10	-.3	-.3	+2.3	+11.5
La.....	124,000	9,135,000	73.55	-.1	-.4	-4.4	+5.6
Maine 3/.....	9,900	544,000	54.75	-.2	-.7	-7.5	-3.8
Md. 3/.....	8,100	459,000	56.80	-.8	-.1	+2.3	+3.3
Mass.....	49,800	3,984,000	80.10	-1.8	-.6	+1.9	+9.9
Mich. 5/.....	39,700	2,672,000	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	28,100	1,625,000	57.90	-2.4	-.4	-14.0	-7.5
Miss.....	74,000	2,883,000	38.95	-.3	-.5	+1.3	+1.1
Mo.....	90,400	6,158,000	68.10	-.4	-.3	-3.1	-1.0
Mont.....	4,100	258,000	63.60	-.8	-1.2	-1.5	-2.5
Nebr. 3/.....	10,900	517,000	47.40	-1.0	-.4	+20.8	+9.2
Nev.....	2,400	184,000	75.80	+.4	+.7	+4.1	+13.0
N. H.....	4,200	417,000	98.85	-.1	-1.0	-.3	+14.7
N. J.....	13,600	958,000	70.25	+.1	+1.3	+.3	+5.9
N. Mex. 3/.....	9,400	542,000	57.40	+.9	+.1	-5.0	-4.9
N. Y. 3/.....	67,500	5,613,000	83.15	+.6	+1.9	+21.4	+31.4
N. C.....	39,600	2,280,000	57.55	-.4	-.3	-5.8	+.3
N. Dak. 3/.....	4,400	345,000	77.55	-.1	+3.0	-10.9	+6.3
Ohio.....	73,700	5,846,000	79.30	-.4	-.2	-2.4	+6.8
Okla. 3/.....	80,400	6,066,000	75.45	-.5	-.7	-1.6	-3.0
Oreg.....	11,300	571,000	50.65	-.4	+1.3	+21.3	+5.0
Pa.....	43,900	3,277,000	74.60	-.1	(4/)	+.5	+8.4
P. R. 3/.....	25,600	221,000	8.65	-.7	-.7	-9.3	-8.9
R. I. 3/.....	4,800	277,000	57.90	-2.7	-3.1	-12.6	-36.9
S. C.....	22,500	936,000	41.50	-1.7	-1.4	-7.7	-3.5
S. Dak.....	5,400	335,000	61.65	-.9	+.1	-14.1	-1.3
Tenn.....	45,800	2,467,000	53.80	+.1	-.2	+2.7	+18.6
Tex.....	229,000	14,105,000	61.65	-.1	-.2	+.1	+4.3
Utah.....	4,700	266,000	56.05	+.2	+5.6	+7.5	+3.4
Vt. 3/.....	4,200	270,000	64.05	-.4	+.3	-17.2	+10.9
V. I.....	410	15,300	37.60	-.7	-1.1	-6.0	-5.6
Va.....	11,100	591,000	53.05	-.8	+.3	-5.7	-1.7
Wash.....	27,000	1,670,000	61.85	-.6	-1.7	-5.9	-5.3
W. Va.....	12,900	583,000	45.20	-.4	-.4	-5.5	+2.9
Wis.....	18,000	1,015,000	56.45	-1.3	-1.0	-26.7	+25.8
Wyo.....	2,300	159,000	69.80	-.5	-.3	-2.3	-2.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,800 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $337,000 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Estimated.

Data include payments for care provided prior to specified date under programs discontinued prior to that month.
Based on data for States reporting comparable data for both months.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/ 3/..	83,500	$7,217,000	$86.40	-0.2	-0.7	-1.5	+3.2
Ala.....	1,800	128,000	70.10	+.3	+.6	-2.6	+2.6
Alaska 4/.....	100	8,500	83.65	-1.0	-.4	-7.3	-2.2
Ariz.....	730	51,100	70.40	-.4	-.7	-8.3	-9.9
Ark. 4/.....	1,900	136,000	71.05	+.4	(5/)	-.5	+18.6
Calif. 2/.....	12,500	1,633,000	130.90	-.3	-1.6	+.4	+3.4
Colo.....	230	16,300	71.40	+.4	-.8	-3.0	-2.6
Conn.....	270	19,800	73.60	-.7	-6.9	-6.6	-5.4
Del.....	330	26,900	82.35	+.6	+.6	+.6	+5.2
D. C.....	200	16,500	83.85	-1.5	+8.7	+1.0	+15.3
Fla. 4/.....	2,600	164,000	62.90	+.2	+.3	+1.6	+1.6
Ga. 4/.....	3,200	182,000	57.40	(6/)	-.2	-.5	+.6
Guam.....	6	180	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Hawaii 4/.....	63	5,800	91.40	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Idaho.....	120	8,700	75.05	-.9	+1.6	-4.1	+1.7
Ill. 4/.....	1,900	149,000	76.30	-.9	-.2	-10.2	-2.2
Ind.....	1,600	103,000	64.25	+2.2	+1.4	-3.0	-3.1
Iowa.....	1,000	97,600	93.25	-.9	-.4	-2.4	-2.7
Kans. 4/.....	420	37,200	88.95	-.2	-.1	-8.1	+.2
Ky. 4/.....	2,500	175,000	70.30	-.2	-.3	+.4	+7.2
La.....	2,500	193,000	75.85	+.2	(5/)	-4.6	-6.8
Maine 4/.....	230	16,900	74.25	+.4	-.4	-14.0	-13.6
Md. 4/.....	340	25,000	73.05	-.3	+.2	-6.0	-1.4
Mass.....	2,200	260,000	117.40	-3.1	-7.5	-.8	-13.6
Mich. 8/.....	1,500	119,000	80.90	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	860	63,900	74.70	-1.9	-.6	-10.8	-8.1
Miss.....	2,500	113,000	45.95	+.1	-.2	-3.0	-2.8
Mo. 2/.....	4,100	327,000	80.00	-.5	-.5	-4.7	-5.0
Mont.....	190	14,700	76.25	-2.5	-.3	-14.2	-7.9
Nebr. 4/.....	470	29,400	63.00	-2.1	-3.2	-.4	-6.5
Nev.....	160	15,200	95.10	-3.0	-11.1	-1.2	-1.7
N. H.....	240	26,100	107.40	+1.7	-.4	+.4	+17.0
N. J.....	880	74,800	84.55	-.1	-.2	-1.4	+2.5
N. Mex. 4/.....	350	25,500	73.15	+.9	+1.6	-.9	-.4
N. Y. 4/.....	3,100	313,000	101.00	+.5	+1.9	+2.3	+16.0
N. C.....	4,700	333,000	71.55	-.3	(5/)	-3.2	+4.3
N. Dak. 4/.....	80	6,800	84.85	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ohio.....	3,000	231,000	76.80	-.5	-1.3	-2.5	+1.0
Okla. 4/.....	1,500	163,000	105.75	-1.1	-.8	-4.4	-3.5
Oreg.....	480	41,600	87.40	+.2	+.9	-.6	+2.4
Pa. 3/.....	10,000	1,084,000	108.25	+.3	+.1	+11.4	+19.2
P. R. 4/.....	1,100	10,100	8.80	-1.5	-1.3	-12.4	-10.8
R. I. 4/.....	110	7,600	69.65	-.9	-4.8	+1.9	-11.9
S. C.....	1,900	104,000	55.50	-.4	-.7	-.4	+2.3
S. Dak.....	110	8,900	80.45	0	+.7	+.9	+19.6
Tenn.....	1,800	123,000	66.40	+.1	-.3	-9.8	+4.7
Tex.....	4,300	315,000	73.85	+.1	+.4	-4.6	-1.1
Utah.....	140	9,300	64.60	-2.7	+6.4	-12.7	-1.0
Vt. 4/.....	100	7,500	73.30	-2.8	-1.3	-16.9	-.1
V. I.....	10	350	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Va.....	1,100	77,100	70.15	-.1	+1.3	-.5	+11.3
Wash.....	530	39,200	74.15	-.6	-.8	-11.1	-14.3
W. Va.....	720	33,300	46.55	-.6	-.3	-5.5	-.4
Wis.....	630	45,700	73.05	0	(6/)	-15.1	+19.4
Wyo.....	49	3,600	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $14,500 to 86 recipients and Missouri, $53,200 to 660 recipients. 3/ Does not include $573,000 to an estimated 7,700 recipients under State blind pension program in Pennsylvania administered under State law without Federal participation. 4/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 8/ Estimated.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	590,000	$44,131,000	$74.80	+0.4	+0.5	+6.0	+16.7
Ala.....	15,100	682,000	45.20	(2/)	+.1	+2.1	+2.1
Alaska 3/.....	320	24,000	75.25	+.6	+1.8	+32.9	+41.6
Ariz.....	4,900	324,000	66.05	+2.2	+2.1	+19.9	+18.4
Ark. 3/.....	10,700	688,000	64.50	+1.6	+1.3	+9.1	+85.9
Calif.....	98,900	11,086,000	112.05	+1.3	+.6	+20.6	+29.1
Colo.....	6,800	432,000	63.90	+.7	+.5	+5.5	+7.5
Conn.....	5,600	452,000	81.10	-2.9	-2.6	-36.0	+13.6
Del.....	700	62,700	89.65	+5.1	+5.9	+39.8	+67.6
D. C.....	3,700	317,000	86.00	+4.4	+14.1	+9.9	+26.0
Fla. 3/.....	20,600	1,231,000	59.85	+.3	+.8	+13.7	+15.4
Ga. 3/.....	27,800	1,546,000	55.70	(2/)	-.2	+.6	+.8
Guam.....	46	1,600	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Hawaii 3/.....	1,300	138,000	105.50	+1.2	+.6	+25.4	+44.3
Idaho.....	2,600	175,000	67.55	-3.2	+2.8	-17.6	+9.8
Ill. 3/.....	30,000	2,336,000	77.85	+.2	+.7	+3.7	+8.4
Ind.....	2,000	94,000	46.60	+1.9	-5.6	+22.1	+10.0
Iowa.....	1,700	112,000	65.10	+.7	+1.8	+21.6	-7.1
Kans. 3/.....	5,300	561,000	105.85	+.5	+1.1	+5.8	+16.2
Ky 3/.....	13,000	901,000	69.60	+.5	+.6	+9.6	+16.2
La.....	21,700	1,114,000	51.45	+1.0	+.3	+9.1	+3.2
Maine 3/.....	2,300	164,000	71.95	+.5	+1.0	+.5	+2.6
Md. 3/.....	9,100	661,000	72.50	+1.0	+1.3	±20.7	+25.0
Mass.....	12,900	1,113,000	86.55	-.3	+.3	+3.3	+23.9
Mich. 5/.....	15,300	1,187,000	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	6,600	465,000	70.80	+1.9	+2.4	+45.9	+51.4
Miss.....	21,000	949,000	45.20	-.2	-.3	+6.6	+5.4
Mo.....	16,100	1,175,000	72.85	+.6	+.5	+3.6	+4.4
Mont.....	1,400	103,000	73.50	-5.8	-.9	-12.9	+3.3
Nebr. 3/.....	3,000	179,000	58.80	+1.1	-.9	+15.4	+17.5
N. H.....	680	61,300	89.55	+1.2	+1.0	+6.9	+13.1
N. J.....	8,900	732,000	82.35	+.3	+1.8	+3.9	+10.7
N. Mex. 3/.....	4,500	311,000	69.25	+2.6	+.9	+11.5	+10.9
N. Y. 3/.....	36,000	3,344,000	92.95	+1.6	+.6	+9.5	+26.0
N. C.....	22,600	1,442,000	63.75	0	+.3	+1.9	+5.5
N. Dak. 3/.....	1,700	140,000	81.65	+2.0	+3.5	+10.8	+21.2
Ohio.....	21,000	1,505,000	71.80	+.6	-.4	+6.7	+9.6
Okla. 3/.....	17,900	1,710,000	95.60	+1.0	+1.0	+16.2	+18.0
Oreg.....	5,200	387,000	75.15	+.1	+.6	-36.5	-6.3
Pa.....	22,600	1,740,000	76.85	+1.0	+1.2	+13.8	+22.2
P. R. 3/.....	16,100	140,000	8.65	-8.0	-8.1	-20.0	-20.0
R. I. 3/.....	3,000	234,000	77.40	+1.5	+1.9	+3.7	+4.3
S. C.....	9,300	445,000	48.00	-.2	-.1	+.9	+7.1
S. Dak.....	1,300	79,800	63.55	+1.1	+1.7	+9.3	+15.9
Tenn.....	15,400	1,003,000	64.95	+.9	+.9	+8.9	+28.1
Tex.....	11,100	671,000	60.70	+.1	+.1	+8.9	+12.1
Utah.....	3,400	206,000	60.85	+1.7	+8.7	-30.1	+.3
Vt. 3/.....	1,200	92,600	76.15	+.9	+1.6	-9.2	+13.8
V. I.....	45	1,700	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Va.....	6,800	428,000	62.70	+.5	+1.4	+2.9	+7.7
Wash.....	9,900	608,000	61.75	-2.5	-.3	-19.8	+7.0
W. Va.....	5,900	255,000	43.25	+.5	+.3	+2.0	+4.4
Wis.....	4,400	265,000	60.00	(2/)	+1.5	-22.9	+13.9
Wyo.....	760	53,900	70.60	+1.1	+.3	+7.6	+8.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 3/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 5/ Estimated.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/....	1,146,000	4,748,000	3,582,000	$172,932,000	$150.85	$36.40	+1.8	+2.0	+7.0	+17.7
Ala.....	17,200	71,200	56,800	905,000	52.60	12.70	+.3	+.8	+.7	+.5
Alaska.....	1,300	5,000	3,800	175,000	130.50	34.95	+1.7	+1.2	+7.1	+6.4
Ariz. 3/.....	9,900	42,600	32,600	1,201,000	120.85	28.15	+.8	+.9	+5.5	+5.6
Ark.....	8,200	34,300	26,000	669,000	81.65	19.55	+2.2	+2.2	+9.8	+38.9
Calif. 3/.....	178,000	729,000	536,000	32,346,000	182.15	44.35	+2.9	+3.4	+16.7	+19.7
Colo. 3/.....	13,400	53,000	40,500	1,968,000	147.45	37.15	+2.9	+2.8	+15.9	+17.9
Conn. 3/.....	13,100	51,900	38,900	2,528,000	193.60	48.75	+1.5	+1.9	-.6	+8.7
Del. 3/.....	3,200	13,900	10,600	424,000	132.75	30.50	+4.2	+4.3	+12.3	+18.8
D. C.....	4,900	22,900	18,600	870,000	177.80	38.00	-.4	+13.2	+2.6	+17.5
Fla.....	35,000	138,000	109,000	2,102,000	60.10	15.30	-.2	-.4	+26.6	+25.6
Ga.....	22,800	90,900	70,300	2,150,000	94.45	23.65	+1.4	+1.6	+15.1	+16.1
Guam.....	150	790	670	12,400	82.05	15.75	-2.0	-6.3	+.1	-3.9
Hawaii 3/.....	3,900	16,800	12,500	703,000	181.90	41.80	+1.9	+1.5	+13.4	+22.5
Idaho.....	2,700	10,500	7,700	453,000	166.20	43.25	+.3	+.6	+4.9	+14.6
Ill. 3/.....	52,800	249,000	195,000	10,583,000	200.45	42.55	+.6	+2.0	-2.0	+2.9
Ind.....	11,200	46,800	35,400	1,291,000	114.95	27.60	+.8	+1.7	+.2	+2.8
Iowa.....	11,000	43,600	31,900	1,707,000	154.80	39.15	-.1	-.2	-1.3	-.2
Kans. 3/.....	8,600	35,700	27,800	1,533,000	178.85	42.90	+2.1	+1.7	+1.0	+21.9
Ky.....	21,900	85,600	62,200	2,393,000	109.30	27.95	-.8	-.8	+6.2	+25.9
La.....	25,500	113,000	86,800	2,687,000	105.25	23.85	+1.4	+1.1	+5.1	+5.5
Maine.....	5,400	20,100	14,800	596,000	111.30	29.70	+.9	+.9	+6.6	+7.3
Md. 3/.....	23,400	96,600	74,700	3,467,000	148.15	35.90	+2.3	+1.5	+6.2	+11.5
Mass. 3/.....	29,500	111,000	83,900	5,858,000	198.35	52.60	+1.4	+1.7	+11.2	+31.8
Mich. 3/ 4/....	37,500	153,000	116,000	6,400,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.....	14,700	54,100	42,100	2,570,000	175.30	47.50	+.7	+1.3	+4.1	+5.6
Miss.....	21,300	88,200	71,200	818,000	38.30	9.30	+.9	+1.1	+5.6	+17.1
Mo.....	26,100	108,000	83,500	2,701,000	103.65	24.95	+.7	+.4	+.9	+1.5
Mont.....	2,200	8,700	6,700	319,000	143.50	36.65	+1.0	+1.1	+9.7	+11.1
Nebr. 3/.....	5,000	20,100	15,400	583,000	117.35	29.00	+1.7	+.5	+10.1	+11.6
Nev.....	1,600	6,600	5,200	205,000	126.40	31.10	+2.8	+2.7	+21.3	+26.0
N. H.....	1,300	5,300	4,000	217,000	168.70	40.75	+.7	+.5	+14.2	+20.4
N. J.....	30,600	123,000	93,700	6,335,000	207.25	51.55	+1.2	+3.3	+9.6	+14.6
N. Mex.....	8,000	33,000	25,200	990,000	123.75	30.00	+1.1	+1.3	+8.6	+10.3
N. Y. 3/.....	158,000	649,000	477,000	35,155,000	223.20	54.20	+3.0	+1.3	+15.9	+37.8
N. C.....	25,800	107,000	81,100	2,610,000	101.15	24.30	+.4	+.9	-2.0	+1.7
N. Dak.....	2,100	8,600	6,500	390,000	182.30	45.45	+1.6	+1.5	+8.1	+22.6
Ohio 3/.....	45,600	191,000	144,000	6,324,000	138.80	33.10	+1.1	+1.0	+1.1	+10.2
Okla. 3/.....	21,100	83,100	62,500	2,891,000	137.10	34.80	+1.1	+1.0	+10.1	+14.5
Oreg. 3/.....	9,300	37.300	26,800	1,477,000	159.55	39.55	+9.7	+10.8	+6.9	+12.8
Pa. 3/.....	60,000	260,000	192,000	9,508,000	158.40	36.50	+3.4	+2.4	-2.2	+11.0
P. R.....	42,000	179,000	141,000	761,000	18.10	4.25	+.8	+1.9	-5.8	-2.8
R. I. 3/.....	6,700	26,200	19,300	1,086,000	163.15	41.45	+2.4	+2.7	+9.0	+21.1
S. C.....	6,400	25,100	20,300	400,000	62.15	15.90	+.2	(5/)	-7.6	-3.4
S. Dak.....	3,400	12,700	9,600	470,000	137.90	37.00	+.7	+.4	+7.4	+21.1
Tenn.....	21,200	86,000	66,300	2,260,000	106.75	26.25	+.3	+.1	+5.3	+17.5
Tex.....	22,900	103,000	77,800	2,185,000	95.60	21.30	-.4	-.2	+7.6	+9.0
Utah 3/.....	5,800	23,400	16,900	833,000	143.15	35.50	+5.0	+1.8	+2.8	+9.3
Vt.....	1,600	6,400	4,700	186,000	112.90	29.25	+2.6	+2.9	+13.6	+12.2
V. I.....	340	1,300	1,100	26,600	78.50	20.20	0	-.8	+8.0	+12.3
Va.....	12,000	51,500	39,800	1,457,000	120.95	28.30	+1.2	+2.2	+9.9	+27.9
Wash. 3/.....	15,100	60,100	43,200	2,387,000	157.70	39.70	+5.6	+4.1	-5.6	+3.3
W. Va. 3/.....	21,200	99,000	70,300	2,363,000	111.70	23.90	+1.5	+1.6	-7.8	-7.5
Wis. 3/.....	12,500	51,000	39,200	2,245,000	179.65	44.00	+3.3	+.7	+22.2	+22.8
Wyo.....	1,200	4,400	3,400	160,000	137.35	36.50	-.6	+.2	+9.5	+10.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	63,300	365,000	248,000	$13,209,000	$208.55	$36.20	+11.9	+10.9	-3.2	+8.6
Ariz.....	5	32	22	720	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(4/)	(4/)
Calif.....	23,200	136,000	92,900	5,234,000	225.80	38.45	+12.2	+11.7	+18.2	+30.4
Colo.....	1,200	7,000	4,800	257,000	209.55	36.45	+35.3	+35.4	(5/)	(5/)
Conn.....	430	2,600	1,800	97,500	228.95	37.75	+14.0	+10.2	-48.2	-42.8
Del.....	260	1,500	1,000	41,100	161.30	27.15	+46.9	+49.9	-.6	+1.7
Hawaii.....	320	2,000	1,300	73,900	233.85	37.40	+6.2	+10.4	+14.4	+29.4
Ill.....	2,800	18,200	12,800	739,000	266.80	40.60	+3.5	+7.7	-34.1	-29.6
Kans.....	250	1,500	1,000	52,800	214.70	35.05	+23.7	+29.7	-34.0	-27.7
Md.....	510	2,900	2,000	88,000	173.15	29.85	+36.2	+35.9	-20.2	-18.0
Mass.....	530	3,100	2,100	153,000	287.25	49.80	+6.4	-5.3	-12.1	+5.1
Mich. 6/.....	1,400	9,100	6,300	266,000	191.65	29.40	---	---	---	---
Nebr.....	76	520	370	10,700	141.15	20.75	+47.7	+35.2	+108.5	+91.8
N. Y.....	13,300	74,400	50,500	3,232,000	242.30	43.45	+11.7	+7.8	-4.7	+13.8
Ohio.....	2,500	15,800	11,000	487,000	192.10	30.80	+7.2	+7.4	-31.8	-26.5
Okla.....	440	2,600	1,700	83,500	190.20	32.60	+26.8	+34.6	+842.3	+925.3
Oreg.....	1,400	8,300	5,500	302,000	210.20	36.45	+30.4	+31.8	+24.4	+26.9
Pa.....	3,100	18,200	12,100	509,000	161.75	28.00	+23.2	+18.5	-26.1	-21.9
R. I.....	340	2,000	1,300	67,800	197.15	33.80	+12.5	+14.6	+1.0	+20.5
Utah.....	990	5,700	3,700	119,000	120.95	21.05	+15.4	+14.2	-9.3	-5.0
Wash.....	1,700	9,700	6,400	315,000	184.55	32.35	+31.2	+35.9	-21.4	-9.1
W. Va.....	7,100	41,600	28,000	984,000	138.90	23.65	+2.0	+2.4	-15.0	-15.7
Wis.....	400	2,200	1,500	95,000	235.10	43.60	+15.2	+13.3	(4/)	(4/)

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ No program in operation in January 1966. 5/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more. 6/ Data for September 1966; October-January data not received.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, January 1967[1]

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total	7,700	2/ 6,400	2/ 340	3,400	$623,000	$30.95	2/ $474,000	2/ $56,200
Ala.	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	0
Alaska	64	64	0	29	7,300	113.60	7,300	0
Ariz.	280	280	0	110	19,000	68.25	19,000	0
Calif.	1,600	1,400	140	780	150,000	96.80	123,000	27,500
Ill.	1,000	(2/)	(2/)	440	92,800	93.25	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.	170	170	0	55	6,700	39.50	6,700	0
Kans.	100	100	2	48	11,300	108.45	11,000	300
Ky.	34	34	0	8	2,300	(3/)	2,300	0
La.	770	710	56	320	62,800	81.50	55,600	7,100
Md.	1,100	1,100	55	380	87,300	78.75	81,700	5,600
Mich.	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)
Minn.	210	180	33	120	22,900	109.45	11,200	11,600
Mo.	98	98	0	28	5,400	55.15	5,400	0
Nebr.	44	44	0	24	2,300	(3/)	2,300	0
N. Mex.	87	87	0	15	4,800	55.35	4,800	0
N. C.	24	24	0	8	1,400	(3/)	1,400	0
Okla.	350	350	0	280	18,800	53.30	18,800	0
Oreg.	140	140	0	57	10,300	73.90	10,300	0
Tenn.	460	430	38	170	31,300	67.45	28,900	2,300
Utah	210	210	0	95	13,900	67.05	13,900	0
Va.	52	52	0	15	2,300	44.40	2,300	0
Wash.	550	550	0	240	39,200	71.15	39,200	0
W. Va.	190	170	13	75	11,200	60.10	9,600	1,600
Wis.	210	210	0	98	20,100	94.50	20,100	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Exlcudes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children. 4/ Data not received.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, January 1967[1]

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total 3/	15,800	91,000	15,800	12,800	62,400	$2,751,000	$1,863,000	$173.95	$117.80
Calif.	4,500	25,200	4,500	3,100	17,500	976,000	390,000	216.50	86.50
Colo.	430	2,600	430	420	1,800	101,000	45,700	235.30	106.55
Ill.	650	4,000	650	500	2,800	155,000	116,000	238.10	178.50
Kans.	82	500	82	79	340	22,100	6,300	270.10	77.15
Md.	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Mich.	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Ohio	2,000	11,100	2,000	1,200	7,900	287,000	188,000	143.30	94.05
Oreg.	420	2,300	420	380	1,500	89,900	47,500	212.60	112.20
Pa.	320	1,800	320	320	1,200	74,800	44,000	232.40	136.70
Wash.	310	1,800	310	310	1,200	61,300	41,100	195.85	131.40
W. Va.	7,100	41,600	7,100	6,500	28,000	984,000	984,000	138.90	138.90
Wis.	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. These data are included in data for the total program and for the unemployed-parent segment. All data subject to revision.
2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Data not received for Maryland, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Table 11. Medical assistance: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State, January 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments
Total, 26 States 2/	(3/)	$144,772,000
Total, 13 States reporting completely	951,000	$70,989,000
Calif.	(3/)	41,895,000
Conn.	(3/)	2,676,000
Del.	(3/)	3,200
Hawaii	5,300	650,000
Idaho	4,400	461,000
Ill.	237,000	7,339,000
Ky.	(3/)	1,513,000
La.	(3/)	2,207,000
Maine	(3/)	647,000
Md.	(3/)	3,447,000
Mass.	(3/)	8,411,000
Mich.	(3/)	7,501,000
Minn.	61,700	5,585,000
Nebr.	(3/)	1,122,000
N. Mex.	(3/)	637,000
N. Y.	367,000	34,099,000
N. Dak.	6,900	615,000
Ohio	55,700	1,823,000
Okla.	41,800	4,674,000
Pa.	101,000	8,328,000
R. I.	19,300	1,779,000
Utah	8,800	673,000
Vt.	1,500	274,000
Wash.	(3/)	3,341,000
W. Va.	(3/)	383,000
Wis.	40,000	4,689,000

1/ Program initiated January 1966 under Public Law 89-97. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. All data subject to revision.

2/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

3/ Number of recipients not reported by California, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington, and West Virginia.

Table 12. Medical assistance for the aged: Number of persons on whose behalf payments were made and amount of such payments, by State January 1967[1]

State	Persons on whose behalf payments were made	Payments	Percentage change from--			
			December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total	45,300	$5,206,000	-6.4	+2.3	-81.9	-88.4
Ala.	43	2,200	(2/)	(2/)	-82.3	-97.3
Ariz.	120	1,300	-10.7	-28.1	(3/)	(3/)
Ark. 4/	540	69,200	+1.5	+14.5	-82.2	-64.5
Colo.	6,000	1,172,000	+3.5	+5.7	+6.3	+12.7
D. C.	320	167,000	+6.7	-.7	-59.5	-49.3
Fla. 4/ 6/	20	6,400	(2/)	(2/)	-97.5	-97.6
Guam	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ind.	1,600	239,000	+5.8	+9.8	+50.1	+30.4
Iowa	4,800	389,000	+3.9	-3.6	-32.8	-53.1
Kans. 4/	4,100	5/ 563,000	+5.5	+6.6	+16.0	+4.1
Mont.	1,800	217,000	-2.7	+2.0	-2.9	-31.2
Nev.	410	5/ 160,000	-2.8	+9.7	-30.7	+92.3
N. H.	2,300	35,500	+30.0	+30.3	+15.9	-69.1
N. J.	6,200	5/ 1,547,000	+1.2	+1.4	+4.0	+3.2
N. C.	3,400	75,700	-7.2	-26.7	+6.4	-75.6
Oreg.	1,200	76,600	-5.8	-16.3	-73.1	-88.0
S. C.	7	2,000	(2/)	(2/)	-99.5	-99.1
S. Dak.	1,400	236,000	+2.9	+3.0	+1.7	+79.0
Tenn.	7,500	158,000	-36.6	-7.1	-36.1	-60.2
Va.	3,600	81,700	+9.6	+6.7	-16.4	-70.7
Wyo.	9	9,300	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

1/ All data subject to revision. Data based primarily on bills paid during the month and are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. 2/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 3/ No program in operation in January 1966. 4/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, disabled, and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation. 6/ Program discontinued prior to January 1967. Data represent payments made for care furnished recipients prior to that month. 7/ Program in operation, no recipients reported for January 1967.

month. 7/ Program in operation, no recipients reported for January 1967.

Table 13. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, January 1967[1]

State	Total 2/	Percentage change from--		Medical assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
		December 1966	January 1966							
Total	3/ $175,592,000	-10.7	+37.3	$144,772,000	$5,206,000	$14,117,000	$239,000	$3,190,000	$2,984,000	2/ $5,083,000
Ala.	1,123,000	+9.4	-29.3	---	2,200	1,021,000	4,000	95,200	1,200	3
Alaska 4/	127,000	-16.6	+34.2	---	---	32,900	390	17,800	220	75,500
Ariz.	138,000	-6.7	+63.9	---	1,300	137,000	---	---	---	---
Ark. 4/	1,465,000	+7.4	+3.4	---	69,200	973,000	23,700	306,000	48,200	44,300
Calif.	41,895,000	+16.6	+135.4	41,895,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	1,977,000	+7.0	-5.3	---	5/ 1,172,000	446,000	4,700	142,000	173,000	39,000
Conn.	2,676,000	-2.3	+23.5	2,676,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Del.	3,200	-80.6	-93.6	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.	178,000	+2.9	-56.8	---	167,000	1,700	430	3,400	4,600	800
Fla. 4/	1,834,000	-3.3	+11.8	---	6,400	1,469,000	14,200	232,000	112,000	---
Ga. 4/	1,617,000	+8.2	+34.8	---	---	1,186,000	24,200	321,000	82,200	---
Guam	3,500	+106.7	+41.9	---	(6/)	3,500	---	58	---	---
Hawaii	715,000	+55.6	+37.6	650,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	461,000	+1.7	-2.8	461,000	---	---	---	---	---	65,000
Ill.	8,186,000	+9.7	+6.8	7,339,000	---	---	---	---	---	846,000
Ind.	1,776,000	+6.8	(7/)	---	239,000	901,000	55,700	269,000	311,000	---
Iowa	1,944,000	-.5	-15.2	---	389,000	1,023,000	19,500	89,000	189,000	8/ 235,000
Kans.	1,430,000	+2.4	-9.2	---	5/ 563,000	292,000	7,900	160,000	261,000	146,000
Ky.	1,513,000	-26.0	-8.9	1,513,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
La.	2,223,000	-9.8	-16.3	2,207,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,500
Maine	725,000	-21.6	+7.5	647,000	---	---	---	---	---	77,200
Md.	3,447,000	+9.9	+106.4	3,447,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mass.	8,595,000	-10.6	-.1	8,411,000	---	---	---	---	---	184,000
Mich.	7,501,000	-3.5	+34.4	7,501,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minn.	5,755,000	+.4	+1.8	5,585,000	---	---	---	---	---	170,000
Miss.	39,300	+5.4	-74.0	---	---	38,500	770	---	---	---
Mo.	1,089,000	+2.1	-18.1	---	---	922,000	---	90,900	53,400	22,900
Mont.	584,000	-5.0	-22.9	---	217,000	46,800	300	430	1,600	318,000
Nebr.	1,122,000	-32.1	-20.4	1,122,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	217,000	+.4	-20.0	---	5/ 160,000	24,400	1,600	---	13,900	17,500
N. H.	218,000	+4.8	-24.1	---	35,500	102,000	5,300	27,100	48,200	---
N. J.	2,707,000	+5.0	-2.2	---	5/ 1,547,000	128,000	11,400	320,000	402,000	300,000
N. Mex.	644,000	-4.9	+7.3	637,000	---	---	---	---	---	7,500
N. Y.	34,099,000	-39.9	+109.8	34,099,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	1,380,000	-2.8	-22.2	---	75,700	357,000	14,500	464,000	360,000	109,000
N. Dak.	625,000	+.6	+7.6	615,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,200
Ohio	2,657,000	-22.9	-30.9	1,823,000	---	---	---	---	---	834,000
Okla.	4,674,000	-25.9	(9/)	4,674,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,045,000	-4.5	-16.1	---	76,600	517,000	8,300	186,000	176,000	80,200
Pa.	8,328,000	-11.3	+16.6	8,328,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
P. R.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
R. I.	1,845,000	+98.9	+15.5	1,779,000	---	---	---	---	---	66,000
S. C.	583,000	-.2	-23.7	---	2,000	423,000	22,400	107,000	13,100	15,400
S. Dak.	486,000	+3.4	-3.2	---	236,000	112,000	460	34,100	---	104,000
Tenn.	972,000	-1.3	-14.6	---	158,000	688,000	3,100	54,000	68,500	---
Tex.	3,630,000	+2.3	+8.9	---	---	2,909,000	2,100	143,000	575,000	---
Utah	675,000	-1.1	+22.9	673,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,400
Vt.	274,000	-8.4	-9.7	274,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	(3/)	---	---	(3/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	634,000	+.3	-18.6	---	81,700	389,000	13,100	117,000	68,800	24,100
Wash.	3,809,000	+14.5	+32.0	3,341,000	---	---	---	---	---	468,000
W. Va.	399,000	-53.1	-63.5	383,000	---	---	---	---	---	16,100
Wis.	4,810,000	+2.9	+11.3	4,689,000	---	---	---	---	---	121,000
Wyo.	123,000	+.5	-17.9	---	9,300	35,400	1,000	10,600	17,300	49,400

1/ Amounts represent primarily bills paid during the month and therefore are subject to fluctuations unrelated to provision of medical services. All data subject to revision. 2/ Data incomplete for general assistance. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 3/ Data not reported by Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. 4/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified types of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ Excludes small amount of money payments not subject to Federal participation. 6/ Program in operation, no recipients reported for January 1967. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more.

Table 14. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, January 1967[1]

(Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments)

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amounts	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/	310,000	688,000	$24,807,000	$80.10	$36.05	+3.8	+2.6	-3.7	+14.3
Ala.	84	84	1,100	13.15	13.15	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska	180	690	11,000	59.60	16.00	-4.2	-8.0	+15.6	+2.7
Ariz.	2,100	5,400	112,000	53.90	20.70	+3.5	-1.4	-58.8	-43.0
Ark.	430	1,600	6,400	14.90	3.90	+11.2	-4.0	-.6	-2.0
Calif.	26,900	44,900	2,011,000	74.65	44.80	-1.4	+7.2	+15.5	+52.6
Colo.	1,400	5,200	65,400	46.55	12.70	+9.0	+18.1	-10.9	-16.5
Conn.	4/ 4,200	4/ 12,300	4/ 330,000	77.90	26.70	-1.6	-12.9	-5.4	-.8
Del.	1,500	2,800	78,500	53.95	28.45	+1.9	+3.1	+6.1	+4.1
D. C.	980	1,100	86,700	88.45	81.75	-2.4	+9.8	+21.3	+38.4
Fla. 5/	7,800	(6/)	249,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.	2,300	6,100	79,100	33.70	13.00	-7.7	-12.9	-3.6	+7.0
Guam	21	27	860	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Hawaii	1,200	1,900	108,000	92.05	55.65	+.5	+3.2	+25.8	+14.8
Ill.	20,600	48,300	1,802,000	87.50	37.30	+4.5	+1.1	-5.1	+.6
Iowa 5/	3,600	9,400	160,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.	2,500	6,200	224,000	88.10	35.95	+7.8	+6.5	-19.1	+8.3
Ky.	1,500	5,100	71,300	46.80	14.05	+12.6	+10.2	+36.9	+56.8
La.	6,000	6,500	302,000	50.60	46.05	-3.8	-6.1	-20.7	-22.4
Maine	2,300	7,800	104,000	44.60	13.30	+19.4	-.6	-15.2	-20.0
Md.	8,700	10,000	695,000	79.90	69.30	+.6	+2.3	+4.9	+5.7
Mass.	7,800	15,800	679,000	87.20	42.90	-.8	+1.2	+5.2	+30.5
Mich. 7/	15,400	52,800	1,526,000	98.75	28.95	---	---	---	---
Minn.	6,600	20,800	571,000	87.20	27.45	+8.6	+6.8	-16.1	-15.3
Miss.	1,200	1,500	23,600	19.70	15.75	+1.0	+13.1	+12.3	+20.5
Mo.	9,500	12,300	645,000	67.55	52.30	+2.0	+.3	-4.3	-1.1
Mont.	1,300	4,000	80,000	59.60	19.90	+17.1	+23.2	-13.2	-7.6
Nev.	400	1,000	22,400	56.05	21.80	+17.4	-21.1	+24.2	-8.1
N. H.	820	2,800	61,300	74.50	21.70	+10.5	+17.2	+.3	+17.2
N. J. 8/	11,400	37,500	1,506,000	131.80	40.20	+13.2	+12.4	+10.0	+25.3
N. Mex.	340	820	14,300	42.20	17.40	+13.2	+12.6	+29.6	+14.9
N. Y. 9/	61,400	135,000	6,904,000	112.40	51.00	+2.1	+1.0	+18.5	+46.0
N. C.	2,000	5,600	49,000	24.90	8.80	+13.2	+8.7	-7.9	+6.9
N. Dak.	390	1,700	23,800	61.45	14.25	+4.8	+.2	-28.3	-36.0
Ohio	22,900	68,300	2,097,000	91.50	30.70	+6.2	+5.4	-21.3	+18.7
Okla.	5,500	(6/)	72,600	13.15	---	---	-2.2	---	-29.7
Oreg.	4,500	(6/)	247,000	55.35	---	---	+18.1	---	-4.8
Pa.	28,600	36,000	2,137,000	74.65	59.35	+2.3	+1.3	-7.8	-3.6
P. R.	1,000	1,000	8,900	8.90	8.90	-15.5	-15.5	-6.5	-1.7
R. I.	3,100	8,100	204,000	66.55	25.00	+1.6	-13.6	+18.3	+29.6
S. C.	1,300	1,400	37,900	30.05	26.80	+8.0	+6.9	+2.0	+4.2
S. Dak.	360	1,200	13,200	36.55	10.80	+17.0	+19.9	-22.8	-31.0
Tenn.	1,800	2,900	55,900	31.15	19.60	+3.3	+6.7	-27.1	+5.4
Tex. 10/	8,400	(6/)	256,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	810	1,000	54,900	68.05	52.70	+28.0	+11.4	+12.8	+6.9
Vt. 10/	1,000	(6/)	34,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.	180	190	6,800	37.40	35.40	-5.9	-9.5	-11.6	-16.3
Va.	2,900	7,200	159,000	54.05	22.10	+8.3	+2.4	-.3	+9.3
Wash.	8,400	15,700	655,000	77.75	41.85	+2.1	+3.3	+10.6	+11.8
W. Va.	2,000	3,800	74,800	37.95	19.95	+14.4	+6.2	+34.1	+26.0
Wis.	4,600	13,500	354,000	77.05	26.10	+14.2	+5.9	-31.8	-35.8
Wyo.	450	1,700	35,400	79.30	20.50	+14.6	+24.5	-21.0	-16.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 15 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for December; January data not received. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services. 9/ Included an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.

Table 15. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients for selected cities, January 1967

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

City	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		December 1966 in--		January 1966 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total, 17 cities 1/.	120,000	226,000	$11,674,000	$97.05	$51.60	-5.4	-2.8	+0.3	+19.5
Baltimore.....	7,700	8,800	620,000	80.85	70.20	+.7	+2.2	+6.0	+5.8
Boston.....	3,100	4,000	309,000	100.40	78.15	+8.9	+8.1	+10.9	+69.7
Buffalo 2/.....	3/ 3,900	5,600	385,000	99.65	69.15	+1.5	+8.3	-9.1	+8.5
Chicago.....	11,200	24,000	1,203,000	107.90	50.15	+.6	+.8	-1.3	+2.1
Cincinnati 2/.....	4,900	17,600	378,000	77.25	21.45	+1.1	+2.5	-11.3	-8.5
Cleveland 2/.....	5,800	15,300	536,000	92.05	35.10	+.1	+3.7	-10.3	+43.1
Detroit.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. C.....	980	1,100	86,700	88.45	81.75	-2.4	+9.8	+21.3	+38.4
Los Angeles 2/.....	12,200	17,700	950,000	77.90	53.65	+3.3	+12.8	+44.7	+69.3
Milwaukee 2/ 4/.....	2,200	5,100	199,000	91.95	39.15	---	---	---	---
Minneapolis 2/.....	1,500	3,500	142,000	92.80	40.05	+38.3	-.3	-28.7	-25.0
New Orleans.....	760	820	39,800	52.30	48.60	-3.3	-5.6	-13.0	-16.7
New York.....	44,100	93,200	5,105,000	115.85	54.80	+2.3	-.5	+32.1	+51.9
Philadelphia.....	7,600	11,000	627,000	82.15	57.00	+2.2	+1.0	+7.4	+8.5
Pittsburgh 2/.....	8,500	9,500	658,000	77.10	69.50	-.2	-.9	-15.6	-10.4
Rochester 2/.....	3/ 670	1,900	64,600	96.25	33.40	-13.3	-1.0	-20.3	+13.1
St. Louis.....	1,700	2,100	111,000	65.00	54.10	+5.2	+2.2	-1.1	-2.1
San Francisco.....	3,300	4,600	232,000	70.95	49.95	-9.1	-5.7	-2.7	+40.9

1/ Data for Detroit not available. 2/ Data for county in which city is located. 3/ Includes cases receiving medical care only. 4/ Represents data for December; January data not available.

Table 16. Proportion of population receiving public assistance money payments (recipient rates), by State, December 1966[1]

/Exclude recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision/

State	Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Recipients of aid to the blind per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of aid to the permanently and totally disabled per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Children receiving aid to families with dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of general assistance per 1,000 population under age 65
United States average.....	110	67	5.5	49	2/ 4.0
Ala.....	384	84	8.1	43	(3/)
Alaska.....	195	84	2.7	32	3.1
Ariz.....	103	75	5.7	50	3.5
Ark.....	293	153	10.2	36	.9
Calif.....	175	4/ 104	9.4	77	2.7
Colo.....	216	19	6.5	53	2.7
Conn.....	22	14	3.6	38	4.8
Del.....	42	104	2.4	52	5.8
D. C.....	30	39	8.0	67	1.5
Fla.....	104	68	6.6	53	(5/)
Ga.....	282	119	11.9	41	1.6
Guam.....	122	20	1.7	19	.4
Hawaii.....	40	17	3.7	43	3.0
Idaho.....	60	28	7.5	29	(5/)
Ill.....	37	29	5.2	51	4.8
Ind.....	40	50	.8	19	(5/)
Iowa.....	71	60	1.2	33	3.1
Kans.....	69	29	4.5	34	3.0
Ky.....	188	126	7.7	54	1.6
La.....	455	119	11.6	59	2.1
Maine.....	89	37	4.5	41	7.7
Md.....	31	15	4.6	54	3.0
Mass.....	83	65	4.5	45	3.4
Mich.....	55	28	3.4	36	6.9
Minn.....	73	39	3.5	31	6.0
Miss.....	360	179	18.1	75	.7
Mo.....	171	4/ 140	6.7	53	3.1
Mont.....	61	47	4.2	25	5.5
Nebr.....	63	52	4.1	29	(5/)
Nev.....	101	59	---	29	2.0
N. H.....	57	55	1.9	17	4.2
N. J.....	21	20	2.3	39	6/ 5.3
N. Mex.....	148	61	8.8	56	.8
N. Y.....	35	25	3.4	77	8.1
N. C.....	108	153	8.4	44	1.1
N. Dak.....	71	21	5.2	26	2.8
Ohio.....	77	46	3.7	38	6.9
Okla.....	294	98	13.5	74	(5/)
Oreg.....	54	37	4.8	36	(5/)
Pa.....	36	130	3.5	48	3.4
P. R.....	159	79	13.3	118	.5
R. I.....	51	19	6.2	63	10.3
S. C.....	131	126	7.0	20	.6
S. Dak.....	70	27	3.7	36	1.8
Tenn.....	132	75	7.2	48	.8
Tex.....	256	65	2.0	19	(5/)
Utah.....	67	25	6.5	38	.9
Vt.....	94	41	5.7	31	(5/)
V. I.....	171	40	2.0	50	4.5
Va.....	34	41	2.8	24	1.6
Wash.....	90	28	6.4	39	5.8
W. Va.....	70	62	6.0	111	2.0
Wis.....	41	24	2.0	24	3.2
Wyo.....	76	25	4.4	27	5.1

1/ Based on civilian population as of January 1, 1967; estimated by the bureau of the Census. 2/ Based on data for 46 States. See footnote 5. 3/ Less than 0.05. 4/ Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 104 and Missouri 118. 5/ Number of persons aided not currently available. 6/ Includes an unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

Work Experience and Training Program under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, As Amended

JANUARY 1967

During the month of January 1967, there were 71,083 trainees reported on work experience and training projects. This represented an increase of 438 trainees over the December 1966 number of 70,645. A total of 621 cases were closed, resulting in a monthly rate of reduction in regular public assistance payments of $127,201 for January.

Table 17. Work experience and training: Status of projects, January 1967

Item	Number of projects			
	Total funded	Phased out or not renewed	Not yet in operation	In operation
Total.....	328	24	2	302
State administrative.....	43	2	1	40
Local administrative.....	13	13	0	0
Work experience and training.....	272	1/ 9	1	262
Counties and independent cities covered.....	751	16	1	734
Number of training spaces authorized.....	86,957	2/ 9,271	50	77,636
States and jurisdictions covered.....	3/ 53	-	1	4/ 52

1/ Includes projects that were merged.
2/ This figure includes training spaces that were in phased out projects and also training spaces in projects that are in the process of being phased out.
3/ Excludes Alabama.
4/ Excludes Alabama and Guam.

Table 18. Work experience and training: Number of trainees by sex; and number of their dependents (adults and children) by State, January 1967

State	Number aided						
	Total	Trainees			Dependents of trainees		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Adults	Children
Total.....	360,519	71,083	32,162	38,921	289,436	41,317	248,119
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska.....	259	53	5	48	206	43	163
Ariz.....	1,644	372	102	270	1,272	130	1,142
Ark.....	6,794	1,393	543	850	5,401	662	4,739
Calif.....	19,970	4,427	2,029	2,398	15,543	2,144	13,399
Colo.....	7,680	1,404	915	489	6,276	916	5,360
Conn.....	5,860	1,374	305	1,069	4,486	293	4,193
Del.....	355	51	31	20	304	30	274
D. C.....	4,550	841	251	590	3,709	1,060	2,649
Fla.....	5,991	1,192	255	937	4,799	287	4,512
Ga.....	3,019	573	133	440	2,446	122	2,324
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii.....	463	92	74	18	371	61	310
Idaho.....	1,435	336	146	190	1,099	152	947
Ill.....	3,092	863	358	505	2,229	118	2,111
Ind.....	2,303	529	16	513	1,774	22	1,752
Iowa.....	3,371	840	173	667	2,531	197	2,334
Kans.....	199	48	13	35	151	15	136
Ky.....	31,488	5,504	5,504	0	25,984	5,339	20,645
La.....	5,825	1,145	325	820	4,680	456	4,224
Maine.....	1,570	341	229	112	1,229	227	1,002
Md.....	3,750	875	122	753	2,875	159	2,716
Mass.....	10,016	2,661	610	2,051	7,355	395	6,960
Mich. 2/....	14,390	3,362	687	2,675	11,028	750	10,278
Minn.....	8,061	1,980	808	1,172	6,081	745	5,336
Miss.....	19,092	3,363	1,187	2,176	15,729	1,423	14,306
Mo.....	4,771	1,005	156	849	3,766	240	3,526
Mont.....	753	168	52	116	585	53	532
Nebr.....	1,274	240	38	202	1,034	36	998
Nev.....	1,644	382	214	168	1,262	182	1,080
N. H.....	174	59	12	47	115	10	105
N. J.....	6,813	1,302	584	718	5,511	725	4,786
N. Mex.....	3,264	740	166	574	2,524	165	2,359
N. Y.....	10,855	2,447	1,096	1,351	8,408	1,248	7,160
N. C.....	1,503	365	89	276	1,138	52	1,086
N. Dak.....	801	108	99	9	693	97	596
Ohio.....	12,900	2,357	1,006	1,351	10,543	2,135	8,408
Okla.....	4,809	933	473	460	3,876	578	3,298
Oreg.....	5,946	1,631	481	1,150	4,315	408	3,907
Pa.....	7,872	1,787	516	1,271	6,085	601	5,484
P. R.....	51,877	9,191	2,904	6,287	42,686	6,910	35,776
R. I.....	2,518	747	176	571	1,771	104	1,667
S. C.....	1,304	230	32	198	1,074	100	974
S. Dak.....	1,691	305	211	94	1,386	208	1,178
Tenn.....	5,246	966	339	627	4,280	388	3,892
Tex.....	3,699	856	362	494	2,843	451	2,392
Utah.....	1,904	476	113	363	1,428	138	1,290
Vt.....	686	190	38	152	496	32	464
V. I.....	168	50	3	47	118	5	113
Va.....	1,203	212	208	4	991	204	787
Wash.....	4,824	1,147	219	928	3,677	261	3,416
W. Va.....	54,383	7,961	7,304	657	46,422	9,730	36,692
Wis.....	4,739	1,314	169	1,145	3,425	173	3,252
Wyo.....	1,721	295	281	14	1,426	337	1,089

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Data for September; October, November, December, and January data not received.

Table 19. Work experience and training: Monthly reduction in expenditures for public assistance payments resulting from employment of trainees, by State, January 1967

State	Amount of monthly reductions				
	Total	In Federally aided public assistance cases			In general assistance cases
		Total	Closed cases	Reduced payment	
Total.....	$ 194,168	$ 178,249	$ 127,201	$ 51,048	$ 15,919
Ala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Alaska....	0	0	0	0	0
Ariz.....	924	924	924	0	0
Ark.....	551	551	180	371	0
Calif.....	23,654	23,654	12,281	11,373	0
Colo.....	5,859	4,735	2,670	2,065	1,124
Conn.....	9,153	8,465	5,698	2,767	688
Del.....	0	0	0	0	0
D. C. 2/	0	0	0	0	0
Fla.....	687	687	479	208	0
Ga.....	63	63	63	0	0
Guam.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Hawaii....	238	238	238	0	0
Idaho.....	381	381	264	117	0
Ill.....	3,433	2,269	1,671	598	1,164
Ind.....	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	3,238	3,181	1,328	1,853	57
Kans.....	447	447	0	447	0
Ky. 2/	0	0	0	0	0
La.....	958	958	687	271	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0
Md.....	5,812	5,594	4,953	641	218
Mass.....	5,918	4,395	2,904	1,491	1,523
Mich. 3/	18,493	18,493	16,689	1,804	0
Minn.....	10,927	2,841	2,561	280	8,086
Miss.....	2,475	2,475	2,026	449	0
Mo.....	1,813	1,813	1,026	787	0
Mont.....	1,886	1,519	1,242	277	367
Nebr.....	980	980	980	0	0
Nev.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. H.....	0	0	0	0	0
N. J.....	5,833	3,949	1,144	2,805	1,884
N. Mex....	19	19	0	19	0
N. Y.....	11,543	11,316	6,300	5,016	227
N. C.....	44	44	44	0	0
N. Dak....	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	16,377	16,338	10,085	6,253	39
Okla.....	1,754	1,754	1,660	94	0
Oreg.....	1,994	1,617	931	686	377
Pa.....	4,090	4,090	2,564	1,526	0
P. R.....	2,896	2,896	2,407	489	0
R. I.....	154	22	0	22	132
S. C.....	586	586	507	79	0
S. Dak....	479	479	337	142	0
Tenn.....	1,973	1,973	670	1,303	0
Tex.....	420	420	299	121	0
Utah.....	1,370	1,370	981	389	0
Vt.....	173	173	0	173	0
V. I.....	216	216	41	175	0
Va.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wash.....	6,119	6,119	6,057	62	0
W. Va.....	36,038	36,038	32,036	4,002	0
Wis.....	4,200	4,167	2,274	1,893	33
Wyo.....	0	0	0	0	0

1/ No WE&T projects in operation. 2/ Trainees were unemployed or in the marginal income group but were neither recipients of public assistance or general assistance before Title V training. 3/ Data for September; October, November, December, and January data not received.

Table 20. Old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance, summary benefit data, January 1967

CASH BENEFITS AWARDED AND IN CURRENT-PAYMENT STATUS

Type of beneficiary	Benefit awards		Benefits in current-payment status			Amount of benefits paid 1/ (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Average amount	Monthly rate (in thousands)	
Total monthly beneficiaries	277,113	---	22,846,528	---	$1,646,111	$1,714,977
Retired workers and dependents	103,650	---	14,830,705	---	1,120,138	1,153,612
Retired workers	73,388	$90.59	11,682,306	$84.54	987,618	1,016,234
Wives and husbands 2/.....	18,987	42.80	2,638,070	43.89	115,785	120,161
Children 3/.....	11,275	37.87	510,329	32.79	16,735	17,217
Disabled workers and dependents	51,554	---	1,982,014	---	136,622	157,446
Disabled workers	24,217	101.68	1,105,134	98.12	108,434	123,484
Wives and husbands 2/.....	6,286	36.30	220,072	34.51	7,595	9,194
Children 3/.....	21,051	32.78	656,808	31.35	20,594	24,768
Survivors of deceased workers	68,742	---	5,365,043	---	366,415	379,233
Widowed mothers	7,053	67.78	486,592	65.63	31,935	32,967
Children 3/.....	36,218	63.07	2,230,199	61.89	138,020	142,937
Widows and widowers 4/.....	25,297	76.56	2,613,829	74.15	193,826	200,544
Parents	174	83.89	34,423	76.53	2,634	2,785
Persons with special age-72 benefits 5/ .	53,167	---	668,766	---	22,936	24,686
Primary	49,809	---	649,156	34.80	22,593	24,281
Wives	3,358	---	19,610	17.48	343	405
Lump-sum death payments 6/.....	83,459	221.26	---	---	---	17,051

1/ Exceeds monthly rate of benefits in current-payment status because of the inclusion in initial payments of amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Includes wives under age 65 with entitled children in their care; a total of 360,000 wives of retired and disabled workers were in current-payment status.
3/ Includes disabled persons aged 18 and over whose disability began before age 18.
4/ Includes widows and divorced wives aged 60-61 entitled under the 1965 amendments.
5/ Represents benefits authorized by Public Law 89-368 (1966) for certain persons aged 72 and over who are not insured under the regular or transitional insured-status provsions of the Social Security Act.
6/ Number of lump-sum payments shown were paid on the accounts of 77,062 deceased workers; the average amount represents average per deceased worker.

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average per deceased worker.

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